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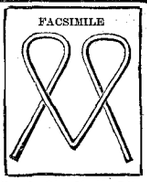
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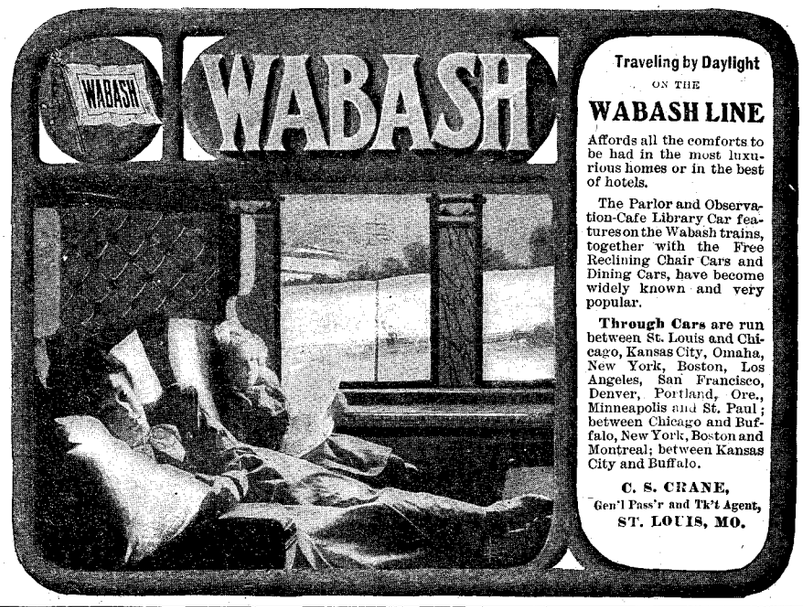

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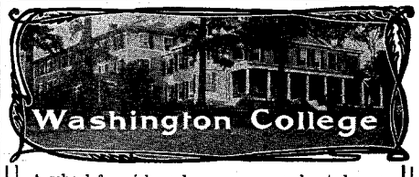

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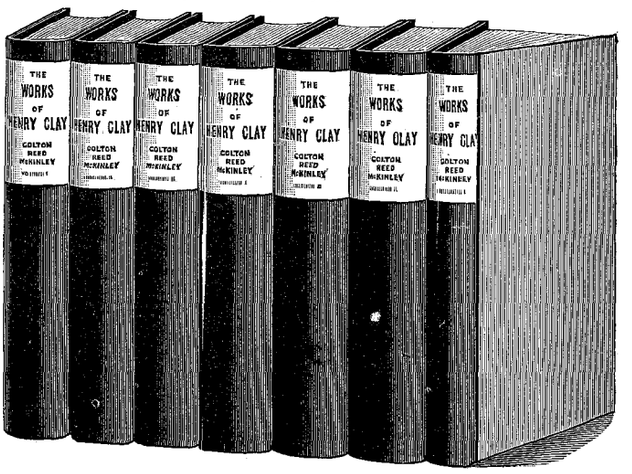

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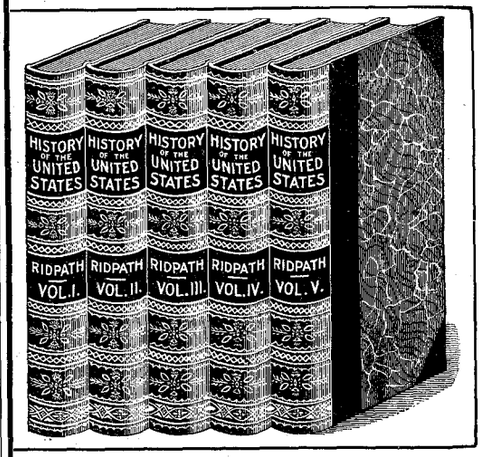

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

RUSSIA'S DEMAND FOR MANCHURIA.

THE man who walked up and down the street saying "all those houses are mine," and explained that he was "trying to create a general impression" that they belonged to him, did not have the success that has attended Russia in her claims of China's northeastern provinces. The impression has been created in many minds that Manchuria, for all practical purposes, belongs to Russia; and altho Japan and England may object, and Russia withdraw her demands for the time being, there seems to be a general expectation that the Russian troops will never leave. A year ago Russia made an agreement with China to withdraw from the three zones of Manchuria at six-months intervals. The first evacuation was made last fall, and the second was due April 8. Instead of evacuating the second zone on that date, however, Russia presented a set of conditions precedent to withdrawal that amount to a demand for control of the province, so the American papers think. The demands are outlined and commented upon as follows by the Washington *Star*:

"Russia's new demands on China relative to Manchuria amount to a declaration of sovereignty. She declines to fulfil her previous promise to evacuate the province until certain new conditions are granted to her. These conditions, if granted, will give Russia virtual dominion over the entire territory as against not only all other Powers, but China herself. It is impossible to foresee any liberty of administration for China in Manchuria under the terms of this new proposition. The customs revenues at New-Chwang, the only port which Russia will permit to be opened, are to be paid into the Russo-Chinese bank and not into the Chinese customs bank; this gives Russia control of the provincial income. No portion of Manchuria is to be alienated to any other Power; this gives Russia command of the territorial future of Manchuria. None but Russians are to be employed in an administrative capacity in Manchuria, military or civil; this gives Russia absolute control of the provincial government. Russia is to have the right to string her own telegraph wires on all Chinese lines; this gives her equality of means of communication with China.

"These are the important features of the new demands, save the first item, that no new treaty ports be opened and no new consuls admitted. This slaps directly at the United States, which had proposed the opening of treaty ports at Mukden and Taku-Shan. Of course, the United States will be inclined to take a hand in the affair, as it has more than once in the past, and remind both China and Russia that certain obligations exist which can not be waved aside by the Russian claim that this is a bargain entirely between the two. . . . . .

"To yield now to Russia in this matter is to give her absolute dominion not only over Manchuria, but over China as well. If Russia can bulldoze China in the matter of the province she will acquire such a prestige at Peking that no amount of diplomatic persuasion later will restore the other Powers to their rightful status with the Chinese court. So impudent are the Russian demands and so grave their import that a joint note from the Powers is to be expected forthwith, else good-by to all hope for the rescue of China from the thraldom of a combination of Chinese reaction and Russian selfishness."

The possibility of war is being widely considered, but war does not seem to be really expected. The New York *Commercial Advertiser* thinks the British and Japanese protests will not go beyond the paper stage:

"It is most unlikely that anything more than paper protests will be made by the governments of Great Britain, Japan, and the United States, which are the three Powers most directly interested in holding Russia to the pledges which she has now broken. In Japan, of course, popular indignation will run high, and the Japanese alliance with Great Britain might conceivably be invoked were it not for the fact that Russia has the means of appeasing Japanese resentment. A concession of authority in Korea, which is vitally important to Japan, would surely keep the Mikado's Government from any act which might threaten war; and without Japan Great Britain would not stir. As for the United States, while its commercial interests in China will be injured by Russia's absorption of Manchuria, the matter is not with us so serious as to lead to anything beyond a diplomatic remonstrance. Therefore, in spite of the fact that Japan has despatched a squadron to New-Chwang, there is no doubt that from this time forth the map of Russia's Asiatic possessions will show a new and valuable province on the south bank of the great Amur River."

The New York *Evening Post*, too, thinks the Russian policy will succeed:

"Nothing but divine power or an internal revolution of her own can prevent Russia from absorbing Manchuria eventually. She has the position and the forces to carry out her purpose whatever it may be, but her policy in the past has been to accomplish her ends by diplomacy. In Korea she avoided trouble with Japan by allowing France and Germany to intervene in an advisory capacity. In the later troubles at Peking she got her standing at New-Chwang recognized by promising to restore its Government to China at a definite time. She now says that its revenues must be paid into the Russo-Chinese bank instead of the Chinese customs bank. Where the revenues are, there the Government is also. But who is going to dispute this point with Russia? A despatch from Yokohama says that three Japanese war-ships have been ordered to New-Chwang, and that Japanese feeling is much excited by the Russian demands. We do not look for war in that quarter, however. The trouble will be smoothed over for the time, and meanwhile Russia will take

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another step which will make her dislodgment harder than before."

Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador at Washington, says in an interview:

"I have not received official news, and, in consequence, can not discuss the points mentioned in the despatches. I can say, generally speaking, however, that it is only natural that Russia, before evacuating Manchuria, should take measures to prevent a repetition of the troubles of 1900, as well as to insure in that country her political influence, which was never contested, owing to its geographical position.

"The assurances which Russia has given on different occasions relative to the security of American trade interests in Manchuria continue in full force, and could not be otherwise construed."

A CASE IN POINT IN THE BALKANS.

HOW much better off Macedonia might be without Turkish rule is illustrated by William E. Curtis, the newspaper correspondent, in his new book on "The Turk and His Lost Provinces." One of these lost provinces is Bosnia, which, thirty years ago, was the most barbarous spot in the empire, but which is now peaceful and prosperous. Here is a picture of Bosnia drawn by a German writer shortly before the Russo-Turkish war:

THE EASTERN QUESTION.
—*The Chicago Tribune.*

"The misrule existing in the whole of the Turkish empire is so great and so universal that it can be best characterized as a stateof chronic and chaotic anarchy. One province, however, and that perhaps the least known of all, has in this respect a sad preeminence. It is a province where one can travel only with the greatest difficulty, and with not less danger than in the wilds of Kurdistan, where the intolerance and hate against the Christians is more living and active than around fanatical Damascus, and where the condition of the people is more abject and hopeless than that of any fellaheen upon the Nile. That province is Bosnia."

In 1878 the Berlin Conference placed Bosnia under the protection of Austria. A little over a year ago Mr. Curtis visited the province. Here is what he says of it:

"One who visits that country to-day can scarcely believe that such conditions could have existed only a short time ago—the people are so peaceful, contented, and prosperous. Crime is almost unknown. Railroads reach every corner of the province, and the freight-houses are fed by long caravans of carts hauled over excellent highways. The towns are filled with new and handsome houses, factories have been built to utilize the water-power, a university, colleges, academies, training-schools, and other institutions have been established to qualify the people to make the most excellent use of their opportunities. Members of the different religious faiths mix with each other on amicable terms and show mutual respect and mutual toleration; the courts are wisely and honestly administered, justice is awarded to every citizen regardless of his religion or social position, taxes are low and honestly collected and disbursed. There has been little corruption in office, and whenever it has been discovered it has been severely punished. The people have learned for the first time in their history that honest complaints will be patiently listened to and that wrongs will be redressed. The introduction of free education has enabled them to appreciate the value of such a government, and, altho the older peasants are still ignorant, backward, and distrustful, the younger generation show ambition and enterprise, and are conducting their affairs with intelligence and order.

"The most convincing proof of the change in the condition of affairs is furnished by the statistics of crime and violence and the increase in population. Thirty years ago brigandage was a recognized profession. There were no railways and few wagon roads. When people were compelled to travel they went in large parties, fully armed, or were accompanied by an escort of soldiers. Murder was not considered a crime, and the number of people killed by the soldiers or by each other was not recorded. Robbery was as common as lying. To-day human life is as safe in Bosnia as in Illinois. Travel is safer there because there has never been a train robbery in that country. During the last ten years, out of a population of nearly 2,000,000, the homicides have averaged six a year, and in 1900 there were only two. There has been no case of highway robbery since 1895. Which of the States in the American Union can show a better record?"

EDUCATIONAL FAILURE IN THE PHILIPPINES?

"WE are making a failure of this scheme, a monstrous, mortifying failure; not irremediable, perhaps, but fast becoming chronic, and requiring instant attention from those who are competent to modify the situation." This rather startling statement in regard to our attempt to set up an American educational system in the Philippines is made in an article in *Gunton's Magazine* by Theodore de Laguna, Ph.D., a Cornell man who went to the Philippines as a teacher. There is "widespread disgust" among the Filipinos for the American educational scheme, he tells us, and the chief desire of the teachers is to get back to America. All this is in strange contrast with the high hope that so many had in the civilizing influence of that shipload of teachers that crossed the Pacific a year and a half ago.

Dr. de Laguna attributes the failure to two principal causes—the quality of the teachers, and the attempt to impose the English language on the natives. In regard to the teachers he says:

"The teachers were a regiment of carpet-baggers, come to exploit the country in their small way, and then, after a few years, would sail happily home without a regret to spare. Had everything gone smoothly with the work here, the carpet-baggers' interests might have been sufficient to keep them at their task; but with the first breath of failure, it would be hard to find any class of men more liable to hopeless discouragement. Then, indeed, it became a mere question of living out one's time somehow and getting home again.

"Few of the teachers had any considerable knowledge of Spanish; scarcely any could speak it grammatically and fluently. This was a serious handicap, not so much in the class-room as out of it. For tho in these islands only a small percentage of the inhabitants can speak Spanish, it is none the less the established idiom of culture. Every gentleman speaks it, almost without exception. Thus it happens that the American teacher in his ignorance of Spanish, and still more in his picturesque attempts to express himself in broken, ungrammatical phrases, puts himself upon the level of the boor and unavoidably exposes himself to contempt."

The teacher, in time, may learn Spanish; but the native does not care to learn English:

"The scheme is to teach the Filipinos something for which they feel no immediate need, and in which they take no direct interest, namely, the English language. Other subjects have a place in the program, but the English language is practically the sole subject of instruction.

"Why, then, do not the children learn it? Some do learn it, namely, the few that have a daily opportunity of using what they learn. In a few cities, where there are hosts of Americans, soldiers and citizens, English is a living tongue; but for the great multitude of Filipinos it is practically a dead language.

"Why should a Filipino care to learn English? Not many reasons are conceivable. In a few cities it might help many a boy to get employment, and in these cities English can be successfully taught. Elsewhere it is important only for the governing class, affecting, as it does, their commercial and political interests.

"But for the Filipino peasantry there is no motive for learning

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English, and accordingly they will not and can not learn it. A new language can only come to them with a new life; schooling can not give it to them. Americans commonly suppose that these dialects are very simple affairs, consisting at most of a few hundred words, and with no very elaborate grammatical structure. This is far from being true. To speak of the Visayan language, to which I have given some study, the richness of its vocabulary has been an ever-recurrent occasion of wonder to me, and the beauty and consistency of its grammatical structure are obvious enough to charm even a very imperfectly trained philologist."

Simultaneously with this declaration that our Philippine educational scheme is a failure in practise, comes a declaration by Dr. A. F. Chamberlain in *The Pedagogical Seminary* that it is wrong in principle. He says:

"Education, no more than a nation, can exist half-slave and half-free—its motto, too, is liberty or death. To educate the Filipinos, without using to the full their language and their literature, the thousandfold stimuli of their environment, their racial temperament and ideals, their past history and natural ambitions for the future, is to stunt them in body, mind, and soul. We have let loose upon them the soldier, the trader, the schoolteacher, and the missionary—and we talk about education! The brain-cure we are treating them to at the hands of our teachers is worse than the 'water-cure' our soldiers gave them. In education, as in everything else connected with the 'new colonialism,' we began wrong. We can change, if we will, for it is not altogether too late yet. But it must be a complete change and an honest admission of error. To educate the Filipinos as Filipinos, and not as Americans, is the right ideal. Let 10,000,000 Malays as such develop along the lines of their native genius and some day the world will rejoice that they have been. Educate them through themselves and they will become strong, as their kinsmen the Japanese have done, adding a new star to the constellation of civilized races."

THE HANNA-PARRY CONTROVERSY.

IT is only a few years since Senator Hanna was cartooned all over the country with dollar-marks sprinkled profusely over his garments, and his heel planted firmly on a skull labeled "labor." On Tuesday of last week the same man was the guest of honor at the annual banquet of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers in Columbus, and was referred to by the toastmaster of the evening as "the greatest captain of all defenders of organized labor and its rights," amid the tumultuous cheers of the delegates. Mr. Hanna's speech, which dealt mainly with the work of the National Civic Federation, wound up with what the Columbus *Dispatch* calls "a convincing reply and a stinging rebuke to the reckless, groundless, and inflammatory speech" delivered in New Orleans by President Parry, and considered in this column last week. Senator Hanna intimated that Mr. Parry did not know what he was talking about, and went on to say, in part:

"I say, shame upon the man or men, in the face of the spirit of our institutions, in the face of our high educational opportunities, in the face of the spirit of this Government and its people, to rise up and say, 'I am better than thou,' and condemn those who, not having in their early environments those opportunities of education and enlightenment, and who go astray in the pursuit of their own interests, to condemn all their fellow men who are honestly and earnestly working for the benefit of themselves and their families, whether in organized labor or outside of it.

"On the other hand, is it not more Christian-like, more civilized-like, seeing the faults and mistakes of others, knowing what our opportunities can be made if we will, to extend the hand of fellowship and brotherhood and say, 'You have done wrong, but we will help you to do right'?

"It is no part of those who represent capital from the standpoint of better advantages, recognizing their duty that they owe to the body politic, to condemn a principle, to condemn a policy, because mistakes have been made. Therefore I say shame to a man who would teach the public and misrepresent the facts."

As between Hanna and Parry, the country will "overwhelmingly" indorse the former, declares the Pittsburg *Dispatch;* and *The Wall Street Journal* thinks "it is safe to say that if the labor problem is ever solved it will be by following the lead of Senator Hanna rather than that of Mr. Parry." Most of the newspapers take this view. The Brooklyn *Standard-Union* says:

"Messrs. Parry and Baer represent the extremists on one side, as the professional labor agitator represents the extremists on the other, while Mr. Hanna represents the spirit of reasonableness, of readiness to consider both sides, of conciliation and arbitration, of twentieth-century civilization. Parry's 'senseless criticisms,' declares Senator Hanna, 'are chiefly remarkable for their one-sided views of things about which Mr. Parry evidently knows very little,' and 'are calculated to produce endless discord.' The truth of the latter affirmation is exemplified in the project started at New Orleans, rapidly followed up by the business men of Omaha and also of Vermont, and likely soon to become general, to organize a gigantic federation of employers 'to fight labor-union to the death.' This simply means disastrous industrial war. It is the defiant reply of capital to the Federation of Labor—the natural result of undue aggression on the part of many labor-unions during the past year—the ripe fruit of extremism. Yet it is hard to believe the saner counsels of Senator Hanna, the spirit of conservatism and conciliation and mutual justice he preaches and the Civic Federation appeals to, will not, in this glorious twentieth century, finally prevail among civilized men."

THIS CARTOON, ENTITLED "WHERE MR. HANNA STANDS ON THE LABOR QUESTION," APPEARED IN THE NEW YORK "JOURNAL" DURING THE CAMPAIGN OF 1896, AND WAS WIDELY COPIED AND CIRCULATED.

Mr. Parry has given out a reply to the Senator's speech, charging Mr. Hanna with "encouraging chaos in wage relations" to further his own political ambitions. He says:

"The transformation of Mr. Hanna from an energetic business man, with a labor record not particularly distinguished for leniency, into a political leader, and finally a United States Senator, who is the leading spirit, if not the founder of the Civic Federation, is a remarkable instance of what the political bee will make a man do when it gets to buzzing in his bonnet. Who

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knows where the metamorphosis of Mr. Hanna will end? Is it possible that he has become a convert to all the leading tenets of trades-unionism? It appears that he actually joined the Amalgamated Union, or whatever it was which he addressed, and his speech would certainly pass as an excellent one to mark an initiation into the order. As a good union man, he may yet think it incumbent upon him to look with an indulgent eye upon Bryanism, and I am almost inclined to believe it an opportune time to make the suggestion that he be made the next running mate for Mr. Bryan. Bryan and Hanna—how is that for a ticket? . . . .

"Mr. Hanna corraled the manufacturers of the country in the first McKinley campaign because of the fear of Bryanism, but if he thinks he can ring the noses of the manufacturers of this country on the labor issue and lead them into the camp of Gompers and his aggregation, I think he overestimates his strength and influence very much.

"The National Association of Manufacturers is not a political organization and will not be led by any politician. As long as I am president of the association it shall not be used as a kite to advance the fortunes of any politician or political party."

OMAHA'S ANTI-UNION ORGANIZATION.

HOW far the movement to organize employers against labor-union aggression will spread, and what the consequences will be, are becoming topics of considerable comment and concern. Omaha, says a press despatch from that city, has been chosen by the National Association of Manufacturers as the spot "to fight the labor-unions to a finish," and 800 business men in that city have "banded themselves together to fight the different labor organizations, each pledging himself to assist any member who has trouble with his employees." A similar movement is on foot in Vermont. The Omaha organization declares for "freedom to employ union or non-union labor without discrimination," and declares against "limitation or restriction to output," and against the sympathetic strike. It says, in a public statement:

"The Business Men's Association in its purpose is purely defensive, and made necessary, as has been thought by the various business interests identified with it, by the apparent determination upon the part of the labor organizations of the city to either control or ruin every business enterprise. . . . . .

"The organization seeks no fight with organized labor in any form, so long as its own rights are not interfered with. Its position is that, while organized labor has the undoubted right to become associated together for any lawful purpose, yet, when it becomes a breaker of the law, by resorting to intimidation, threats, or personal violence, the picketing and boycotting of persons and firms who are unwilling to submit to their dictation, when it becomes an obstruction to commerce by interfering with the lawful pursuits of the individuals or firms, or when it takes upon itself the duty of chastising persons who are seeking to make an honest living in such manner as seems best, that it then becomes an unlawful, illegal, and unpatriotic combination of men, who must be met with whatever organization and force is necessary, in order that the principles of this Government may be maintained, which guarantee to all individuals life, liberty, and an opportunity to secure the means of subsistence in such manner as they may elect."

The Brooklyn *Eagle* says approvingly:

"This is plain talk. It can not possibly be misunderstood. It is an elaboration of the old motto on the Rattlesnake flag, which used to be freely translated into 'Don't tread on me.' It is the 'live and let live' principle with an application that is bound to make to the advantage of law and decorum, to promote industry by discouraging interference with it. We do not believe the employers' union, of Omaha, will offer to the other unions one solitary cause for quarrel. The labor people can not find a warrant for attack in the announced purposes of the organization. Those purposes are their purposes, slightly modified to fit the other aspect of the case, and the right to advance those purposes on the one side must logically imply the right to advance them on the other. Organization is the tool of the employer as well as of the employed, of the general public as well as of the labor-union. And it is a tool that cuts both ways. It should be used with care and discretion."

The Omaha labor-unionists are not slow to accept the challenge. W. H. Bell, president of the Omaha Central Labor Union, thinks that a contest might be beneficial to both sides, and predicts it "would probably result in a compromise on middle ground." He says, in an interview:

"On two of the main issues, recognition of the union and sympathetic strikes, there can be no yielding on the part of the labor organizations.

"To recede now from the stand that employers shall employ only union men would mean the ultimate destruction of the unions. This is a basic principle of unionism, and when it is swept away unionism is wrecked.

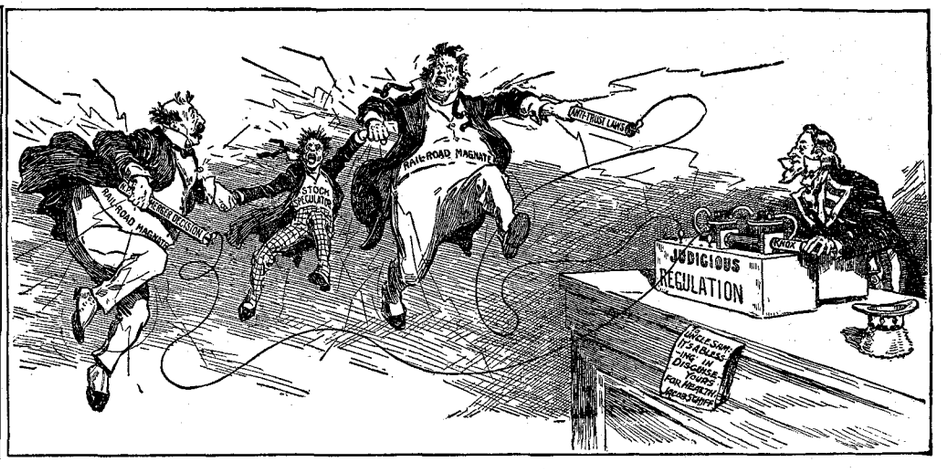
"Sympathetic strikes are natural and desirable where real grievances exist. Nowadays, however, many union men are striking without reason, and just because they are strong. They should be taught not to misuse their strength, and that is why I say that a contest of this kind might teach both sides their true positions and help to adjust the present evil relations existing between capital and labor.

"As to the control of a man's business or its destruction, the union men should learn to respect an employer's right to conduct his own business. At present there are some men at the head of labor-unions who submit all sorts of petty conditions to employers. On this point the labor unions will have to seek the middle ground on which the employers will be glad to meet them."

Says the New York *Times*:

"There is room for employers' associations, and they are capa-

IS THIS "THE RESULT OF AN INEVITABLE PROCESS OF ECONOMIC EVOLUTION?"
—*The Commoner.*



SURE CURE FOR THAT MERGED FEELING.
UNCLE SAM—"It shocks a little at first, but it will make another man of you."
—*The Philadelphia Press.*

TWO IDEAS OF WHO IS RUNNING THE COUNTRY.

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ble of great usefulness if wisely planned and conservatively managed. It would in every instance be a mistake, however, to model them on trades-union lines or to launch them with proclamations open to criticism on the score of insincerity. That some initial mistakes will be made in these respects is probable. Indeed, some have been made already. Diplomacy will serve the purposes of employers much better than fighting; to do what is right and just and generous is a much more useful reputation than that of desiring to conquer peace by fighting for it."

BRITISH AND AMERICAN WORKMEN.

THE fact that the Moseley commission, sent from Great Britain to investigate our manufacturing methods, have reported that there is practically nothing for the British manufacturer or his workmen to learn here, has produced in the minds of our newspaper editors a poor opinion, not of American industrial methods, but of the British commissioners. We are beating the British in the competition for the markets of the world, our papers argue, and if they can't see how we do it, why so much the worse for them. The "inferior" American workman, notes the Baltimore *Sun*, "turns out products which find ready sale in all parts of the world, and are bought in England by patriotic Britons in preference to products of native workmen," and "the fact that the European demand for our manufactured products is unabated is conclusive evidence that the American artisan not only 'knows his business,' but knows it more thoroughly than his foreign rivals." Some of our newspapers, indeed, are glad the commission's report is adverse; for, as the Cleveland *Leader* remarks, "if Englishmen are not willing to admit that they can learn anything from Americans, it will be better for this country, for that will make it easier to maintain the industrial supremacy which has enabled the United States to fight its way into foreign markets."

Mr. Moseley's commission, which visited this country last year, was composed almost exclusively of the secretaries of the principal British trade-unions—a fact that may have affected the tenor of their report, so some of our papers think. The commissioners "all agree that the British workman has nothing to learn from the American workman, while British employers are not as far advanced as the Americans in their treatment of their employees." They admit, however, that "a hankering for the latest machinery and the best methods" characterize our industry, and perceive that "the Americans, employer and employed, realize more fully than the Britishers that brains and not brawn count." Mr. Moseley, who is a retired capitalist, says that the American workman has a far better education than his British cousin, "is infinitely better paid, housed, fed, and clothed, and, moreover, much more sober," and declares: "If we are to hold our own in the commerce of the world, the old methods must be dropped and the old machinery abandoned."

Most of the commissioners, however, seem bent on doing us the service of telling us where we can improve, so that the report saves us the trouble and expense of sending a commission to England, as would seem to be called for by their adverse verdict. James Cox, delegate for the iron and steel-workers, found that in Chicago "the almighty dollar is the unquestioned king," and he says of the new Chicago post-office that "any third-rate corporation in Great Britain would have accomplished the work in four years instead of eight," and adds that this delay "is illustrative of government work in general." Delegate Taylor, of the operative bricklayers, would be sorry to see American methods of building adopted in England; and Delegate Deller, of the plasterers' union, found our plastering bad, "even in the room of the White House where the delegates were received by President Roosevelt." Referring to the steel town of Homestead, Mr. Dellar remarks: "The principal shareholder might here find a good place to expend his millions in improving the conditions of the working-people. I would for this purpose forego the pleasure of donating libraries to towns in Great Britain." Delegate Steadman declares the British workman can not be beaten in the world for solid and well-finished work, and makes the prediction that "unless something is done to conciliate labor in America, the trust system will bring such an uprising as has not been witnessed for forty years." "The workmen who have built up American industries," we are told in the report, "are largely British," while "most of the inventions in American workshops come from men hailing from the old country." "Let us adopt modern methods," the delegates say in conclusion, "and England will hold her own in the commercial rivalry of the world."

Delegate Cummings holds this country up before his people as a "horrible example" in the following picture:

"Gambling and pleasure-seeking appear to be characteristic of the American's life. These, taken in conjunction with his ordinary restless spirit, seem to shorten life, make men prematurely old, and increase insanity. Climatic conditions may be to some extent the cause of the generally unhealthy look of the American people, but the opinion generally expressed, to enjoy life while it lasts, has also some effect. There is, however, less regard for human life in America than in our own country. Life altogether is held cheaper, and that may be inherited from earlier times, when firearms were used on the slightest provocation. Altogether I am of the opinion that a halting time will have to take place in the States. The rush for enjoyment, the disregard of human life, the corruption of local politics and other immoralities, and the almost continental Sunday, added to which is the disinclination to walk or make any exertion after business hours if it can be avoided, all tend toward the moral and physical deterioration of the people, and must be arrested if disaster is to be averted."

DIDN'T LEARN ANYTHING.

—*The Pittsburg Gazette.*

Our papers are not yet ready to yield the laurel, however. Says the Philadelphia *Record*:

"The British iron and steel delegate says that 'any third-rate corporation in Great Britain would have built the Chicago post-office in four years instead of eight'; but the fact is that the Westinghouse works in Manchester were built in a year instead of the four or five the English builders said it would take, and the American contractor who, with American assistants and some American bricklayers to set the pace, accomplished this, received from the King a commission to build a hospital on the Isle of Wight, because the English builders wanted too much time. The bricklayers' delegate says he would be sorry to see American methods of bricklaying adopted in England, but the contractor in question got the number of bricks laid in a day on

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those works in Manchester raised from 400 to 1,800, and possibly this is the method the British delegate does not wish to see adopted."

And the Baltimore *American* says, similarly:

"In fact, the recent history of our export manufactures clearly demonstrates that American labor is without a peer in the industrial world. If a bridge is to span the Nile and its construction is limited to a few weeks, England has to turn to America with an acknowledgment of her own incompetency. The same thing occurs when locomotives have to be rushed to India or South Africa. The American way is to do a thing just a little more rapidly than any one else, and with the added speed there is no lack of thoroughness, for the American manufacturer understands well the advantage of building for the future.

"The progress of the United States to the front rank of nations, a progress so rapid as to be a continual cause of continental jealousy, is due, in its ultimate analysis, to the superiority of the American mechanic and artisan over every other laborer. There is a deftness observed among all classes of our people that is lacking in so many nationalities, an almost intuitive perception of the adaptation of means to end and the ability to accomplish it. To this quality, perhaps, above all others is due our superiority, and as long as the American mechanic is more quick-witted and more nimble-fingered than his English competitor American superiority will be maintained."

A delegation of forty-six German agriculturists are coming over soon to study American methods of farming and stock-raising. They will stay two months and travel ten thousand miles.

WHY WOMEN'S WAGES ARE LOW.

MRS. JOHN VAN VORST, whose description of the factory girl's life brought out President Roosevelt's letter on "race suicide," makes some interesting observations in the same book ("The Woman Who Toils") on the comparative wages of women and men. Women's wages are lower, Mrs. Van Vorst thinks, because many of the girls, living at home and paying no board, work merely to obtain money for luxuries, and their satisfaction with small pay drags down the wage level for all the rest. The men, on the contrary, are all working for one end, their living; they demand more pay, therefore, and unite, when necessary, to get it. This wage theory is the result of Mrs. Van Vorst's experience as a working-girl in the factories of Pittsburg, Perry, N. Y., and Chicago, where she studied the problem at first hand. She also offers a plan to remedy the low-wage situation, which we quote below. First, however, she gives the reason for the small pay of women:

"In the factory where I worked men and women were employed for ten-hour days. The women's highest wages were lower than the men's lowest. Both were working as hard as they possibly could. The women were doing menial work, such as scrubbing, which the men refused to do. The men were properly fed at noon; the women satisfied themselves with cake and pickles. Why was this? It is of course impossible to generalize on a single factory. I can only relate the conclusions I drew from what I saw myself. The wages paid by employers, economists tell us, are fixed at the level of bare subsistence. This level and its accompanying conditions are determined by competition, by the nature and number of laborers taking part in the competition. In the masculine category I met but one class of competitor: the bread-winner. In the feminine category I found a variety of classes: the bread-winner, the semi-bread winner, the woman who works for luxuries. This inevitably drags the wage level. The self-supporting girl is in competition with the child, with the girl who lives at home and makes a small contribution to the household expenses, and with the girl who is supported and who spends all her money on her clothes. It is this division of purpose which takes the 'spirit' out of them as a class. There will be no strikes among them so long as the question of wages is not equally vital to them all."

Now for the remedy:

"What occurred to me as a possible remedy both for the oppression of the woman bread-winner and also as a betterment for the girl who wants to work, tho she does not need the money, was this: the establishment of schools where the esthetic branches of industrial art might be taught to the girls who, by their material independence, could give some leisure to acquiring a profession useful to themselves and to society in general. The whole country would be benefited by the opening of such schools as the Empress of Russia has patronized for the maintenance of the *petites industries*, or those which Queen Margherita has established for the revival of lace-making in Italy. If there was such a counter-attraction to machine labor, the bread-winner would have a freer field and the non-bread-winner might still work for luxury and at the same time better herself morally, mentally, and esthetically. She could aid in forming an intermediate class of laborers which as yet does not exist in America: the hand-workers, the *main d'œuvre* who produce the luxurious objects of industrial art for which we are obliged to send to Europe when we wish to beautify our homes.

"The American people are lively, intelligent, capable of learning anything. The schools of which I speak, founded, not for the manufacturing of the useful but of the beautiful, could be started informally as classes and by individual effort. Such labor would be paid more than the mechanical factory work; the immense importation from abroad of objects of industrial art sufficiently proves the demand for them in this country; there would be no material disadvantage for the girl who gave up her job in a pickle factory. Her faculties would be well employed, and she could, without leaving her home, do work which would be of esthetic and, indirectly, of moral value."

Mrs. Van Vorst adds a word of advice to those who are trying to help the working-girl. She says:

"On Saturday the owner of the factory comes at lunch time with several friends and talks to us with an amazing *camaraderie*. He is kindly, humorous, and tactful. One or two missionaries speak after him, but their conversation is too abstract for us. We want something dramatic, imaginative, to hold our attention, or something wholly natural. Tell us about the bees, the beavers, or the toilers of the sea. The longing for flowers has often come to me as I work, and a rose seems of all things the most desirable. In my present condition I do not hark back to civilized wants, but repeatedly my mind travels toward the country places I have seen in the fields and forests. If I had a holiday I would spend it seeing not what man but what God has made. These are the things to be remembered in addressing or trying to amuse or instruct girls who are no more prepared than I felt myself to be for any preconceived ideal of art or ethics. The omnipresence of dirt and ugliness, of machines and 'stock,' leave the mind in a state of lassitude which should be roused by something natural. As an initial remedy for the ills I voluntarily assume I would propose amusement. Of all the people who spoke to us that Saturday, we liked best the one who made us laugh. It was a relief to hear something funny. In working as an outsider in a factory girls' club I had always held that nothing was so important as to give the poor something beautiful to look at and think about—a photograph or copy of some *chef d'œuvre*, an *objet d'art*, lessons in literature and art which would uplift their souls from the dreariness of their surroundings. Three weeks as a factory girl had changed my beliefs. If the young society women who sacrifice one evening every week to talk to the poor in the slums about Shakespeare and Italian art would instead offer diversion first—a play, a farce, a humorous recitation—they would make much more rapid progress in winning the confidence of those whom they want to help. The working woman who has had a good laugh is more ready to tell what she needs and feels and fears than the woman who has been forced to listen silently to an abstract lesson. In society when we wish to make friends with people we begin by entertaining them. It should be the same way with the poor. Next to amusement as a means of giving temporary relief and bring about relations which will be helpful to all, I put instruction, in the form of narrative, about the people of other countries, our fellow man, how he lives and works; and, third, under this same head, primitive lessons about animals and plants, the industries of the bees, the habits of ants, the natural phenomena which require no reasoning power to understand and which open the thoughts upon a delightful unknown vista."

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THE SOUTH A COUNTRY WITHOUT STRIKES.

"THERE is no section of country in the world embracing so large an amount of territory, employing in proportion to the population so many wage-earners, and where such extensive money interests are involved, which has been so free from labor strikes." Thus *The Tradesman* (Chattanooga) remarks in an editorial in which it shows that labor and capital are working harmoniously in the South. We learn from the same paper that with the exception of four minor disagreements during last year, the South has been practically exempt from strikes, boycotts, lockouts, and other labor disturbances. What brings about this harmony between labor and capital in the South? The most important factor, we learn, is the presence of the negro. Next in importance is the gathering in, in the ranks of labor, of thousands of white women and children of once wealthy families, mountaineers and "piney-woods and sand-hill people" known as "Crackers," to work in the textile plants. In the third place, wage-earners are generally well satisfied with their wages, because a dollar in the South will buy as much of the necessities of life as $1.50 will in the North. The land is cheaper and more fertile, and many work their own farms. In the fourth place, labor-unions have made little headway in the mining portions of West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama: and an additional fact is that most of the Southern laborers work on farms. Just how these conditions affect the labor problem is shown by *The Tradesman*. In regard to the presence of the negro:

"There are more than 2,000,000 negro laborers tilling the cotton, corn, sugar-cane, and rice-fields, in the timber-forests and lumber-mills, in the cotton-seed oil factories, in the iron and coal-mines, in the brick and coke-making establishments, and in all vocations requiring muscular strength and physical endurance.

"In all of the above-named kinds of work they are far superior to white labor, and possibly superior to any other labor in the world. Racial antipathy and social ostracism prevent admission of the negro to white labor organizations. Unsystematic, and not being an organizer himself, the negro is a free lance in the labor field, and stands as what the labor-unions designate a 'scab,' an irreconcilable and constant menace to the trade-unions.

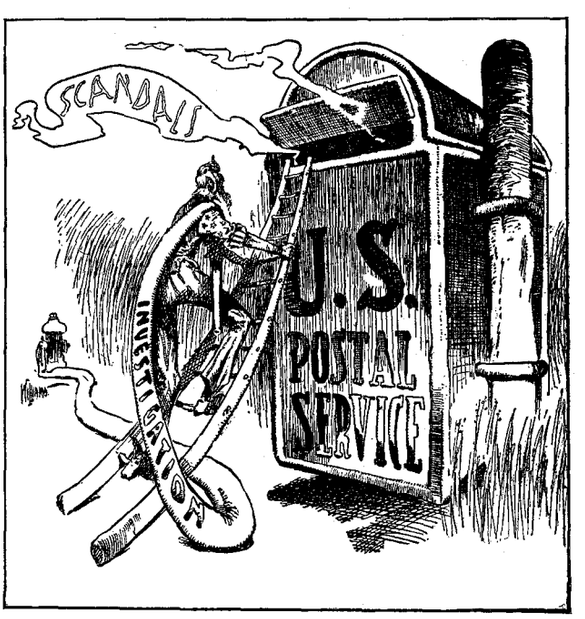
"The negro wage-earner is a strenuous believer in the doctrine of the survival of the fittest. He is for number one against the world, and when, by his labor, he is earning from $1 to $5 per day, according to his skill and industry, with that labor always in demand, he can not understand why he should voluntarily tax himself for the benefit of a less thrifty workman. Improvidence is his greatest weakness, and the rainy day has no terrors for him until it arrives, and then the clouds are soon dispelled through the medium of sated hunger. Amiability is a prominent characteristic when he is in his normal state, and when he is at peace with himself and with the world, the blandishments of the walking-delegate can not propagate in his breast seeds of dissatisfaction toward his employer."

Speaking of the workers in the textile-plants, *The Tradesman* declares that "they have found their employment in the cotton-mills far more satisfactory and superior to the conditions that confronted them in their impoverished and isolated homes." Under previous conditions they barely managed to live and "were without educational advantages, refining or sanitary enjoyments, religious or civilizing influences." Happy and contented in their new surroundings, "they are loath to antagonize their employers, and show scant courtesy to labor agitators who would engender strife between them." That the labor organizations have been unable to make any progress among the agricultural element is attributed to the size of the plantations and to the fact that the farm hands are too widely scattered for cooperation. Besides, these laborers have little education and are satisfied with their present lot.

But how is the South to guard against the labor agitators and maintain the present peaceful understanding between labor and capital? *The Tradesman* says on this point:

"It is to meet these new and inevitable conditions that the Southern employer must show wisdom, tact, and justice, meeting the pending aggressiveness of the labor-unions in a spirit of kindliness and concession. . . . Instead of inciting enmity and passing laws for the destruction of corporations, let the Southern people take heed lest they destroy themselves and retard the progress of their unexampled prosperity. Let labor and capital grasp hands and reconcile their constantly conflicting interests by amalgamating their interests. Both sides, capital and labor, must be content to make concessions—to give and to take. Capital should be satisfied with a reasonable annual return, and labor should be satisfied with such a reasonable compensation for its services as is justified by its intrinsic productive value to the employer, and by the great law of supply and demand."

"GET THEM ALL, GENERAL."
—*The Ohio State Journal.*



IN FOR A DUCKING.
—*The Boston Herald.*

POSTAL INVESTIGATION IN CARTOON.

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HIGH TIDE OF IMMIGRATION.

ENOUGH immigrants to repeople Colorado, Florida, New Hampshire, Oregon, Rhode Island, Washington, or any one of half a dozen smaller States, have entered this country since July 1 of last year (500,000), and enough came in on April 10 (10,300) to found a small city of their own. These figures lead some of the newspapers to predict that the total for the fiscal year, ending June 30, will surpass all previous records, except that of the phenomenal year of 1882, when 788,992 immigrants came in. Within four years the increase has been 100 per cent., the figures being: for the year ending June 30, 1899, 311,000; 1900, 448,000; 1901, 487,000; 1902, 648,000. "As there is nothing to indicate that our prosperity is not to continue for some time," says the Chicago *Post*, "we may look for immigration statistics for a year or so at least fully as remarkable as those for the last few months." The Boston *Globe* speaks of these accessions to the population of the country as follows:

"Within a single generation this country has absorbed, from Europe mainly, a population more than equal to that of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Servia combined, twice as many as now live in Persia, once the world's mistress; or nearly as many as the total peopling to-day of Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and all Canada.

"We need not be afraid of these astounding accessions, nor are we liable to be swamped by them. The problem is not how to exclude them, but how to get these hundreds of thousands of newcomers away from the coast cities to the farms of the Middle West, where the need of labor is very keen, where wages are good, and social conditions as hopeful as the sunny skies.

"Immigration reached its lowest ebb in 1897 and 1898. Since then a regular tidal-wave has been sweeping this way."

Of the number which arrived during the first quarter of this year, nearly 48,000, or about one-third, are Italians, and the next largest contingent consists of Poles. It is stated by many newspapers that the immigrants now arriving are above the average in education and many of them have gone to Western and Northwestern points to take up farming; but Commissioner Williams is quoted as saying that a "considerable portion" of them are positively undesirable, are "unintelligent, of low vitality, of poor physique, able to perform only the cheapest kind of manual labor," and "unfitted mentally and morally for good citizenship." He thinks that they will be "of no benefit to the country," and believes that their presence "tends to drag down its standards." He calls for "proper regulation" that will keep out this undesirable element. *The Journal of Commerce*, in commenting on these statements, takes issue with Commissioner Williams. It declares:

"It is the demand for labor in this country and the higher rewards offered for it that set the current of immigration going, and it is the cheapest kind of manual labor that is most in demand. Those who are willing to do that kind of work, or who have to do it to live, are naturally attracted in considerable numbers, and not those who could not be induced to do it and for whose labor there is not the same demand. In prosperous times our native people and the 'better class' of immigrants, those who are comfortably off where they are, will not do much of the digging and delving, the hewing and carrying that have to be done. So far as the effect upon 'good citizenship' is concerned, there is an easier and more effectual safeguard in defending our citizenship by stricter naturalization laws than by trying to keep out the raw material. We are not obliged to make citizens, with all the rights and privileges of natives, out of all that we may need as laborers, while they are 'unfitted mentally and morally.' It will be hard for us to pick and choose of those who will leave Europe for our shores, but when they get here we can pick and choose those whom we will clothe with all the privileges and immunities of citizenship."

Norway, it appears, is finding the emigration of her people to this country a serious and growing danger. The Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

"It is announced that the Norwegian Government will probably adopt measures to check emigration to the United States. So great has become the outflow that there is danger that Norway will lose the best class of its working population. The Norwegians and Swedes are among the most desirable immigrants into the United States. They are industrious, frugal, and law-abiding. Very much of the prosperity of the Northwest is due to them. Sweden sent 30,894 of her population to the United States in 1902, and Norway 17,484. The population of Norway in 1900 was 2,239,880. The drift of emigration from that country is plainly shown by the statement that in 1900 10,655 Norwegians settled in the United States and only 276 in all other foreign countries. The drift of the Swedish population to the United States has not been so decided, but many more Swedes emigrate to this country than to any other."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

MR. MORGAN will soon have enough of them to form a jar trust.—*The Detroit Tribune.*

THE colored man that works six days a week is doing more to solve the negro problem than all the orators in the country.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

CLEVELAND has been for Tom Johnson and three-cent fares for quite a while. Thus far she has succeeded in getting Tom.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

JUDGING from the opinion of Colonel Watterson and Cleveland and others, the negro race made the mistake of its life in ever coming to America.—*The New York Mail and Express.*

PERHAPS one reason there are so many kinds of Jeffersonian Democrats is the fact that some people are inclined to agree with his acts and others with his theories.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

J. PIERPONT MORGAN is sixty-six years old and has achieved most of his success since his sixtieth year. Would there be anything left for the rest of us had he begun younger?—*The Chicago News.*

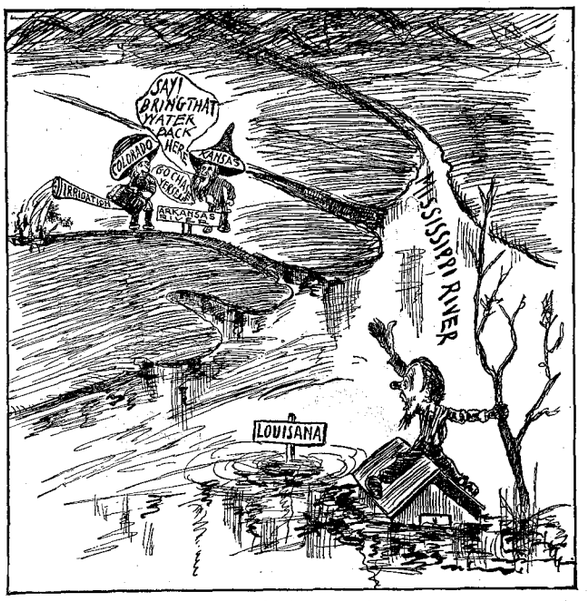
EX-ATTORNEY GENERAL GRIGGS pronounces the Northern Securities decision revolutionary. Mr. Griggs escaped all suspicion of being a revolutionist while he was in the Cabinet.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

IT is very evident from the way the newspapers of the country back up that decision in the Northern Securities case that all the editors have managed to get rid of their trust stocks.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

STATE Senator Schoenlaub, of St. Louis, was arrested on Saturday night for running a policy game. It is a shame to molest a member of the Missouri legislature when he is trying to make a comparatively honest living.—*The Kansas City Star.*

IN the recent Chicago election a native American was elected mayor, a Pole was chosen city attorney, a German city treasurer, and an Irishman city clerk. You can't beat that combination anywhere under the sun.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

HIS PUNISHMENT.—Lemuel D. Cummings, the Kansas soldier who admitted shooting the Filipino prisoner whom Colonel Metcalf was accused of killing, has been appointed a capitol guard in Washington, which is not unnecessarily severe.—*The Kansas City Star.*



MR. LOUISIANA—"Gentleman, don't fight about a river; you can have this one." —*The Kansas City Journal.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

A PLEA FOR OLD-FASHIONED READING.

AGNES REPPLIER, the well-known Philadelphia authoress, enters a spirited protest, in the current issue of *The Era* (Philadelphia), against what she terms the "oppression" of books. "Of all the many heresies which afflict the world," she says, "not one is more unreasonable nor more mischievous than the notion now current among intelligent people that reading is in itself, and apart from the matter read, a useful, desirable, and, in some sort, meritorious occupation." She continues:

"The habit of rapid and indiscriminate reading does not stimulate mental growth; the quick replacing of one book by another lessens the value of all. I have seen a girl, too young to lose the fresh, keen, priceless memory of youth, standing before a long row of battered novels, and striving to recollect which of them she had or had not read. To say that she would have been better employed in working ridiculous samplers in wool like her great grandmother, is not too strong a statement. It would have been an equal waste of eyesight perhaps, but a real saving of her mental fiber."

MISS AGNES REPPLIER,
Who urges the modern reader to throw off the "oppressive" yoke of ephemeral books.

As for the race to "keep up" with current literature, Miss Repplier takes the view that it is something more serious than mere waste of time. It "means the sapping of our physical and mental powers, the frittering away of whatever intellect we possess in an attempt to do something which, in the first place, can not be done, and, in the second place, would not be worth the doing if it could be done." Furthermore:

"'Current literature,' as it is called, has now gotten far beyond the pursuit of the most industrious reader. We can not, even with the help of magazines and reviews, pretend to keep pace with it; and the time has come when we must now and then confess that we have not read, that we have not seen, that we have not even heard of the book about which our friends are talking. This ought not to be such a humiliating experience. Because people are talking about a book is seldom a good reason for reading it; and they talk about it for such a very little while that our humiliation is at least short-lived."

It is a melancholy truth, continues Miss Repplier, to which we might as well make up our minds first as last, that many of the most delightful and valuable books ever written are very lengthy, and they can not be shortened "without mortal hurt." We quote again:

"Not one famous work in a hundred can bear abridgment. Boswell took his time to write the 'Life of Johnson,' and we've got to take our time to read it, unless we are content to lose the best biography and one of the most entertaining books in all literature. Mr. Birrell, urging upon us the Journal of John Wesley, makes the touching suggestion that we should, if need be, abandon our 'annual reading' of Boswell in order to make Wesley's acquaintance. We should like to know to what race of men Mr. Birrell addresses himself. If there dwell in Great Britain mortals so richly endowed with leisure, wit, and judgment that they read their Boswell every year, we have no need to hunt further for the Happy Islands. They lie where we would least expect to find them, between the North Sea and the great Atlantic.

"Yet perhaps there is more real gain, as there is undoubtedly more real pleasure, in a friendly and thorough intimacy with one masterpiece of biography than in scampering through a whole shelf of 'English Worthies,' or 'English Men of Letters,' or 'English Statesmen,' each skimpy little volume telling us just enough to be quickly forgotten, and telling it in just the way which is warranted to make the least possible impression upon heart and brain. It is better to know one great man thoroughly than to have a bowing acquaintance with half a hundred. It is better to read all of Charles Lamb's letters—there are only two volumes—and then reread them, thanking heaven for the privilege, than acquire a superficial and joyless knowledge of all the letter-writers of the centuries. 'Specimen' reading seems at best but dreary work. ''Tis like feeding a child with chopped hay from a spoon'—dry diet, and of doubtful nourishment. The curious claim put forward for abridged editions—Froissart in two little books, Pepys in one, and a volume of selections from Horace Walpole—is that these meager substitutes give people a 'working nowkledge' of the literature of the world. What a working knowledge of literature may imply it is difficult to divine, unless it means that the reader so equipped is ready to practise authorship, and blithely impart his ignorance to the world."

In view of the "ever-increasing number of books we do not want" and the "ever-decreasing chances of tranquilly perusing those we do want," Miss Repplier thinks it is time to call a halt. We are losing "the friendship of books," and we can afford to lose any friendship rather than that.

SARAH BERNHARDT AS "WERTHER."

ONE of the most notable theatrical events of the past month in Paris was the production, in the Théâtre Sarah Bernhardt, of an adaptation of Goethe's "Werther," the great actress playing the title rôle. The play has provoked much comment, on the whole unfavorable. The correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writes as follows:

"Sarah Bernhardt delights in male parts, especially when they contain emotional death scenes, and Pierre Decourcelle, a clever dramatist whose reputation was earned by startling melodramas for the Ambigu Theater, and of which 'Les Deux Gosses,' or 'Two Vagabonds,' is a striking example, has in his free and ruthless adaptation of Goethe's 'Werther' provided the French actress with a fatal dénouement quite as harrowing as those supplied by 'Hamlet,' 'Lorenzaccio,' or 'L'Aiglon.' Massenet may be pardoned for transforming the sentimental reverie of Werther into an opera which was produced in Paris some ten years ago with moderate success, but the selection of a literary and purely psychological study, described by Goethe himself as 'a painful discord between a young man's heart and reality,' and in which action is restricted to one situation, seems almost inexplicable.

"It was, nevertheless, upon the initiative of Sarah Bernhardt that the Parisian dramatist set to work to make a play out of 'Werther.' It was a quixotic venture, and the success is decidedly qualified. Sarah indeed gives a new presentation of death, she waltzes with juvenile grace, and there are delightful living pictures of Teutonic bliss; but there is a continuous thread of monotonous melancholy throughout the five long acts of 'Werther,' and the movement of the piece keeps revolving upon itself in tedious circles. The 'Werther' of Sarah Bernhardt and of Pierre Decourcelle is surrounded by personages and incidents that would have astonished Goethe, who probably never dreamed that his idyl would be developed into a melodrama for a Parisian public. It would have been theatrically impossible for Sarah Bernhardt to occupy the stage for five acts soliloquizing with her own heart."

M. Doumic is inclined to make fun of the play in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. He says:

"The story is very simple. A young man by the name of Werther meets a young girl, Charlotte, who is already promised to another man. He loves her, and on their next meeting finds her married to a certain Albert Schmidt. Unable to endure the

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thought that she is happy with any one but himself, he commits suicide. To this bare plot what ornaments are added! . . . . .

"There can be no good melodrama without a character that evokes our sympathy. Now it is quite impossible to feel any sympathy whatever for Werther. This melancholy youth, this lachrymose dreamer, this declaimer of phrases, is insupportable. Because a man has dragged you from the water, it does not give him the right to impose on you the sight of his sad face and the weight of his tiresome presence. What right has this busybody to trouble the peace of a family which did not seek him out, and which never did him any harm? It is too obvious that his disappearance can only be a blessing to everybody. This fact diminishes our regrets from the beginning, and dries up the sources of sympathy. We should say, Alas! We say, instead, Ouf!

"'Werther' is a compromise between a melodrama and a sentimental comedy. The sentimental parts drag and hurt the play as a whole. There is no comparison whatever to be established between the work of M. Decourcelle and that of Goethe. Mme. Bernhardt has expressed all that the rôle would yield, without being able to give to M. Decourcelle's creation any species of consistency."

The *Journal des Débats* dismisses the play with a few words, which we quote, in part:

"To tell the truth, M. P. Decourcelle, a clever man, has written a clever play, in which are some agreeable enough scenes—secondary scenes especially—and some more which are quite touching. All the same, this good Werther is somewhat irritating. . . . There came a moment when one had a strong desire that the too excellent Albert would kick him out of doors.

"But, after all, the piece is one to see. It is mounted with extreme care, and Mme. Bernhardt is not an indifferent actress in any rôle."

CHARLES GODFREY LELAND,
The Creator of "Hans Breitmann."

It remained for M. Immanuel Aréne, of the *Figaro*, to write an enthusiastic appreciation of "Werther." We quote from his article:

"M. Decourcelle has followed the novel amply on broad lines. His literary conception is admirable, and he has used it like a practical manager of a theater, or, if you choose, like a business man. He has materialized the thought of the poet very prettily. He was able—and this was essential—to make of a subject undoubtedly sublime, but monotonous, five acts, or rather five pictures full of color, grace, and emotion, that touched and charmed the audience and which they applauded warmly. . . . . .

"The play was captivating and made a success, but M. Pierre Decourcelle would be the first to be angry with me if I failed to say that a large part of that success was due to the puissant collaboration of Mme. Sarah Bernhardt as directress and actress. The deliciously poetical touches were the greatest aid to the play, and its interpretation could not but elevate it further, since it was Mme. Sarah Bernhardt who played 'Werther.' The great artist employed all the admirable and infinite resources of her marvelous dramatic genius. She was a magnificent incarnation of those three sacred things, youth, love, and sorrow. And it was with good reason that at the end of each act the enthusiastic public gave one of those ovations and awarded one of those triumphs which it reserves for its greatest and most idolized artists."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AN ENGLISH APPRECIATION OF "HANS BREITMANN."

THE death of Charles Godfrey Leland illustrates anew the fact that the work done by a man in play may often outlive his serious achievement. Lewis Carroll's mathematical treatises have been completely eclipsed in public fame by "Alice in Wonderland"; Thomas Dunn English grieved on his death-bed because he was known only as the author of "Ben Bolt"; and now "Hans Breitmann's Ballads" are being exalted over all the long line of scholarly works that came from Mr. Leland's pen. To Mr. John Masefield, a writer in the London *Academy and Literature* (April 4), "Hans Breitmann's" place is fairly won. He writes:

"In reading American books, in studying that eager American life so unlike anything to be found in sober Europe, one learns why it is that, even with all Europe's culture ready to its hand like an ax to the pioneer, the republic has not yet produced its poet or its cunning artist, to give voice or form to the emotions and the beauty pulsing so hotly among its citizens. The land is too cosmopolitan. It says, as its one great mind said:

I am large. I contain multitudes,

and it is perhaps not unfair to liken its literati, as they are at this day, to four and twenty blackbirds baking in a pie. So many ingredients will have to combine, and resolve, and crystallize; so many 'grounds' will have to settle, so many bubbles to arise and burst, before the dish can be dainty and fit for the President's table, that it is likely to be a great while before the artists have a medium with which to work, let alone a skill in the shaping and molding of the material.

"They are a great people, these Americans, and a new people, and a people struggling to make something new from an old speech and a set of old traditions. Their impetuous hearts are even now changing that old speech into something quaint and strange (I can not say 'rich' and strange) which is quicker, as it seems, and snappier, and which reminds one of an electric lamp set within an old horn lantern. Everywhere one sees the ingredients in the caldron, bubbling and seething, and imparting, each one of them, some flavor or smack to the great pie they help to make. Here is Mr. Dooley with his Irishman's ways of speech that stick in the popular mind, and that thousands use daily. There is Uncle Remus—a tenth of the population speaks the 'English' of Uncle Remus. There is John Chinaman and Jhonna Dago, but they are not vocal, I believe, as yet; and there is the most potent of all the alien influences, that of the late Mr. Leland's Hans Breitmann and the fine class he represents."

"Hans Breitmann," continues the writer, is not "a mere caricature with a fine thirst and the heroic manner." He is rather a type. We quote further:

"He represents a class—a wise, kindly, laughter-moving class—which is not common now, and which we seldom see in England, but which exists, and is delightful, in many parts of Germany and in the States. The laughter is always *with* and not *at* this old hero. He loves the pleasures of the table, and he will drink, it seems, as long as he has passage in his throat, yet he has an eye for beauty, the wisdom of a man, and a most ripe talent for events. He is that old Germany, as I feel, that died, or became changed, with the rise of the shop-class after the French war. He is of the blunt Luther type, with,

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perhaps, the 'Wein, Weib, und Gesang' elements set up in caps.

"Hans's prototype, Mr. Trübner tells us, was 'a German serving during the war (of Secession) in the 15th Pennsylvanian Cavalry, and who—we have it on good authority—was a man of desperate courage whenever a cent could be made, and one who *never* fought unless something *could* be made.' Many of the ballads tell of his merry battles, and of the great spoils, chiefly liquid, that his battles brought him, but it is hardly as a fighter that Hans makes his appeal to us. We like him when he is at peace, well primed with the schnapps, or the lager, or the sauerkraut so dear to him. And then, by the fireside, puffing the meerschaum of content, the warm reminiscences come gently to the soothed brain, and the story comes, between tobacco puffs, ripely and well considered from a seasoned and mellowed personality."

Mr. Masefield goes on to pay tribute to the "wonderful speech" in which the ballads are written:

"Fully to appreciate the cleverness of it one must have lived in Germany and in, say, Hoboken. Old Hans uses the American idioms with such aptness, and sandwiches them between such deft and apposite quotations from the literature of his Fatherland, that an outsider misses half of the abundant points he makes. How happy the blend is may be seen from the two quotations I have culled at haphazard:

> Du bist ein Musikant
> Top-sawyer on der counter-point
> Und buster in discânt,

and

> Und knock dem out de shpots
> Come pack to eart', O Schnitzerlein,
> Und pring id down to dots.

It is not dialect. It has not the fixity of a dialect. We feel that in a year's time old Hans would be using a very different speech with quite different effects upon his hearers. In the ballads he is at 'the top of happy hours.' He is precise in his use of the snappy, effective idiom of the States. And his German—the German, always, of a cultured and deep-thinking man—saves him, and his rimes, from any taint or accusation of commonness."

The only accusation that might be brought against the ballads, we are told, is one of "over-insistence upon certain traits in Hans's character." Mr. Masefield confesses that he is not entirely edified by "the details of his swillings." He concludes:

"One can pardon him for taking so jolly a delight in the good things of the world, for we know that (after the 'morgen-hetache') he will be up and about, playing the man like a master. I must own, however, that he touches me more nearly when he is in his serious vein. When he is dreaming over the beautiful things that have touched him in the past, or at music, or giving advice to the young. In his moods he says things which place him with the poets. 'Breitmann in Leyden,' tho perhaps the quaint Breitmann lingo rather mars its gentleness, is a thing that none but a true poet could have made:

> 'Tis shveet to valk in Holland towns
> Apout de twilicht tide,
> Vhen all ish shdill on proad canals,
> Safe vhere a poat may clide.
> Shdrange light on darkenin' vater falls
> In long soft lines afar,
> Der Abenddroth on Dunkelheit
> Vitch shows—or hides—a star.

The end comes to one with a grace and a softness that is like 'rare 'Gene Field' at his rarest:

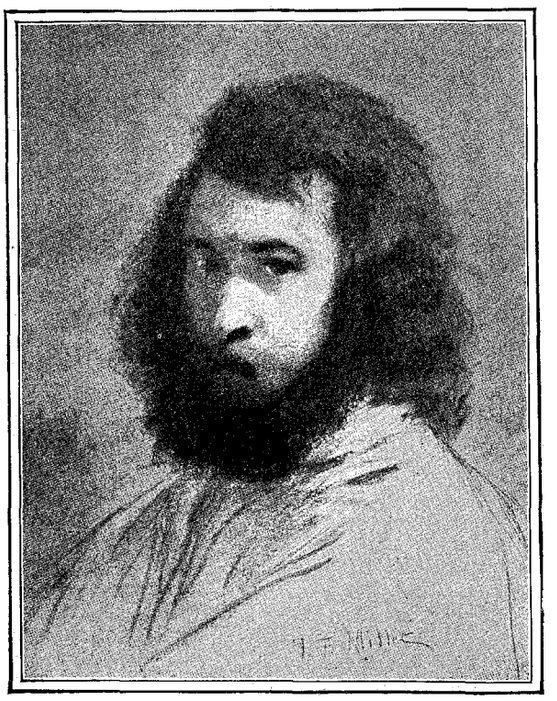
> O if you live in Leyden town
> You'll meet, if troot be told,
> De forms of all de freunds who tied
> Vhen du werst six years old.

Lovers of Hans will wish him a peaceful old age in Leyden, with lager of the best, and Rhein-wein, and a seat in the Bier-Garten looking over the old town; and twilight and death coming to him very gently at the last, almost obsequiously, like a grave waiter announcing closing time."

THE SADNESS OF JEAN-FRANÇOIS MILLET.

THE spirit that we are least wont to associate with France is that of brooding melancholy, and the last place to which we should turn for an expression of that spirit would be to French art. It is probably because of this that the personality of Millet stands out in such marked relief. "He seems to be a man belonging to another time, another race, a different form of thought," observes M. Romain Rolland, a Paris art professor, in a recent study of the great French painter contributed to the "Popular Library of Art" published in London. The professor goes on to emphasize the "extraordinary power of pessimism," the "extraordinary intensity of sadness," manifest in almost all Millet's work:

"Everybody has seen it; everybody has been struck by it. But everybody has misinterpreted it; everybody has read into it



JEAN-FRANÇOIS MILLET.
From a Crayon Portrait by Himself.

a sort of bitter criticism, a sort of condemnation of society. The mind of no single French writer or artist has succeeded in perceiving that this pessimism, this sadness, were not the agitated state of a rebel, but the natural, normal state of a man who had received their impress so deeply that he could scarcely conceive of any person's being different. All French art for nearly a century has been so remote from Christianity—it may even be said, as a whole, so antichristian—that the Christian point of view, which sees suffering as a law and as a good, has become almost incomprehensible. Some people look suffering in the face, but only to fight and curse it. Others turn their eyes from it as an ugly, unpleasing spectacle, which they try to forget; and they devote themselves to the pursuit, the attainment, or the imagination of joy. None among them could understand that a Millet might find an austere and religious joy in pain. None of them guessed when they looked at 'The Gleaners' or 'The Man with the Hoe,' oppressed by fatigue, bowed over the earth like beasts beneath a yoke, that the artist who painted them thought their pains natural, good because moral, and beautiful because good."

Millet's "serious and peaceful melancholy," continues M. Rolland, was of the kind that "has its secret sweetness for souls of his stamp—'the dark pleasure of a melancholy heart,' of which La Fontaine speaks." He was not an artist observing poverty from afar. He knew poverty in his own person and

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accepted it without surprise and without rebellion. Nor was he alone in this respect. We quote again:

"The lives of the principal French painters of his day and of the great landscape painters in particular constitute a sad martyrology. Except in very few instances, such as those of Corot and Jules Dupré, almost all suffered cruelly from want, indigence, hunger, illness, and ill-luck of every kind. The great Theodore Rousseau lived for the greater part of his days in terrible poverty and loneliness, and died, struck down by general paralysis, with a mad wife beside him. Troyon died insane. Marilhat died insane. Decamps tormented himself his life long, lived without friends, and died in a tragic way. Paul Huet literally nearly died of hunger, and lost his health owing to privations. Even Diaz was acquainted with black poverty and bodily sufferings. It can not therefore be said that Millet was exceptionally treated by fortune, and he himself refuses to think so. 'I do not pretend to be unhappier than many others' (1859); 'I feel no resentment against any one, not thinking myself more of a victim than are many others' (1857). He shared the common fate; he suffered like others from poverty, loneliness, and indifference. But that which is exceptional in him and distinguishes him from others is the tranquillity with which he accepts his ill-fortune, as a matter of necessity, a superior and beneficent fate."

Prof. Charles Sprague Smith, director of the People's Institute, New York, is the author of a new book entitled "Barbizon Days," in which the sadness of Millet is interpreted in the same way. Says Professor Smith:

"His spirit knew not such a thing as protest against the ordering of God and nature. Turning backward over the centuries, he heard the curse spoken. He felt its shadow brooding over all the earth, darkening the tilled field, bending the back of the laborer. It was a mystery, but to a Millet human toil and pain are but the discipline of divine justice, love, and wisdom. His canvases present life as he saw it, reveal profound sympathy with toiling humanity, but breathe neither lament nor protestation. . . .

"The peasant patiently bearing his burden from the cradle to the grave, in the hot fields of summer and the cold, desolate woods of winter, was to Millet the earth poem, and grander far than royal sunset or voice of wind in the forest. There was the battle of life out there in the fields. There was the world's true hero, sowing, reaping, gleaning. He was redeeming the earth from its curse and making atonement, by a life of self-renunciation, for the vast, primal sin; waiting too patiently the revealing of the world of peace and joy beyond. The scintillation of the stars whispered to him thereof as he watched by the sheepfold at night. When as evening fell the Angelus sounded forth from the bells of the village church tower, he bowed his head and drank in for a moment a holy, quiet peace, presage of that beyond.

"Such was the poem that formed itself in Millet's mind; every action of the peasant life, indoors and outdoors, takes on a religious aspect in his canvases. It is humanity performing the old necessary patriarchal services, man working with nature, both under the shadow, under the burden, uncomplaining, waiting for the morning.

"There is without doubt a deep truth in all this. That peasant and son of peasants in coarse blouse and *sabots* who roamed these woods so many years was one of the prophets. The forests of the Bas Bréau and the gorges of Apremont are holy places to-day, because Jean-François Millet walked there. And yet it is only a part of the whole truth. Neither nature nor human life rests all under the shadow. And he who, as Corot, finds and interprets the sun-sprent beauty of the woods, who sees bright-colored forms dancing in the glades, whose heart is sensitive, responsive to the joy, the carols that breathe everywhere in this world, is a prophet too."

An Artistic Sensation in Russia.—"All Russia"—as the phrase goes—is exercised over a painting exhibited at St. Petersburg, under the auspices of the Society of Art, by a painter unknown to fame named Bounin. It represents several eminent Russians, with Count Tolstoy among them, in what is denounced by many as a shocking and scandalous attitude. The picture has provoked a protest from the great novelist's son, and may by this time have been removed as the result of indignant comment in the press.

It is entitled "Catching Fish," and the fishermen are: Tolstoy, Chekhoff, the novelist, Repin, the celebrated painter, and Gorky. The alleged violation of artistic and moral propriety consists in too realistic copying of "nature," in that the fishermen (with the exception of Gorky) are painted in a trouserless state. Some three or four years ago Repin painted Tolstoy minus shoes and socks, and it is said that the famous author ironically thanked him in a private letter for leaving him his trousers. Bounin has bettered (?) the instructions of the brother-artist. Some writers declare that there is nothing revolting or reprehensible in the conceit. They even see symbolism in the painting, the fishermen catching fish being the allegorical way of expressing the power and influence of the great men over their readers and disciples!

A. C. Souvorin, the publisher and author, ridicules this defense, and writes as follows in the *Novoye Vremya*:

"There is no doubt that Bounin deliberately imitated Repin. There is no cause for excitement. It is probably the new way in art. We must wait for the advent of artists who will represent all our great men in the act of bathing—some with and some without a coat of soap, some in a sitting, some in an erect position. This will be new. It will attract attention and be a success. What more is there to be wished?"

The St. Petersburg *Gazette* says that the artists are indignant at the action of the directors of the exhibition, and regard the picture as merely an attempt of the painter to advertise himself. H. Rok writes in the *Novosti*: "The poor artist simply had no typical figure in his imagination, and, hardly realizing what he was doing, he gave his fishermen the faces and figures of living types. Actors frequently do the same thing in creating parts."
—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NOTES.

SIGNORA MATILDA SERAO, the Italian authoress, intends to visit this country next year. She will deliver a series of lectures on artistic and literary subjects.

EMERSON'S "First Visit to England" has been reprinted in a dainty little brochure by the new English press "At the Sign of the Hop-pole, Edenbridge, Kent."

THE farewell concert tour in this country of Mme. Adelina Patti (the Baroness Cederström) is under the management of Robert Grau. Mme. Patti will leave England on October 24 and will not return until February. She will sing in most of the principal cities of the United States and of Canada, and may also visit Mexico.

The Bookman's May list of the six best-selling books of the past month is as follows:

1. Lovey Mary.—Hegan.
2. Lady Rose's Daughter.—Ward.
3. The Pit.—Norris.
4. Letters of a Self-Made Merchant to His Son.—Lorimer.
5. Under the Rose.—Isham.
6. The Circle.—Thurston.

ELLEN TERRY'S revival of Ibsen's early drama, "The Vikings," is greeted with great interest in London. The stage setting and lighting effects were planned by Miss Terry's son, Gordon Craig, and are of an unusual character. Says the London correspondent of the New York *Tribune*: "The play is a weird and realistic presentation of an Icelandic saga of courage, love, and vengeance, with Ellen Terry in a part resembling Lady Macbeth, and playing it with sustained force, fiery energy, and metallic heartlessness. . . . The last act, with a rising storm, supernatural effects, mocking voices in the air, and a tragic catastrophe, was most weird, poetic, and impressive."

THE amount of money Mrs. Ward received from *Harper's Magazine* for the serial rights of "Lady Rose's Daughter" is an interesting subject of current comment. Miss Jeanette L. Gilder, an experienced literary agent, surmises that, as the book rights of the novel also went to the Harpers, in accordance with an inflexible rule of the house, Mrs. Ward could have received no less than $25,000 for the serial rights. Adding to this her royalties on the sales of the book, which, she says, promise to be enormous, it is estimated that Mrs. Ward will reap a tidy profit of over $150,000 on "Lady Rose's Daughter." No living author has ever received as much. Miss Gilder asserts that "there is no doubt that Mrs. Humphry Ward is the best-paid of living novelists." The Harpers, following their custom, are reticent as to the figures in the case.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE HARMLESSNESS OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

WE noticed a few weeks ago an article in one of the electrical papers in which it was suggested that the presence of a Marconi sending-station in a great city might be a menace to public safety, owing to the great steel structures through which induced currents would course at every throb of the "thunder-factory," with the production of sparks at all gaps and consequent danger of fire. *The Scientific American* dissents strongly from all this. It says editorially (April 18):

"The absurdity of the whole matter is apparent when one stops to consider that the electric surgings set up in the receiving-antenna by the Hertzian waves, tho of very high voltage, are, on the other hand, of such an infinitesimal quantity that the most delicate of instruments is required to detect them. . . . . .

"The whole discussion illustrates the recklessness with which some writers launch forth on an elaborate argument not based on facts or figures. The writer in question evidently overlooked the quantity of current set up at a transatlantic or even a local receiving-station, overlooked the power generated at a Marconi receiving-station, and above all overlooked the laws governing the radiation of Hertzian waves. According to his argument, Hertzian waves radiate in all directions, filling an imaginary sphere. Their energy would, therefore, vary inversely as the square of the distance, or, in other words, the energy at a distance of three miles would be one million times that at a distance of three thousand miles. As a matter of fact, Hertzian waves as set up by an oscillator travel out in a plane at right angles to the antenna, so that, roughly, their intensity is inversely proportional to the actual distance, and the efficiency at the three-mile station would be only one thousand times greater than that at the three-thousand-mile station. His deductions lead to the supposition that Mr. Marconi's 'powerful thunder-stations,' as he calls them, must generate a quantity of electricity equivalent to that of lightning in order to cause visible sparking at a distance of three miles. Now, as a matter of fact, only 7 kilowatts were used in transmitting President Roosevelt's message to King Edward across the Atlantic. Furthermore, we are informed that Mr. Marconi's experiments are constantly leading toward a reduction rather than an increase of power. The writer of the article certainly overestimates the quantity of current generated in the receiving-antenna, for, even within the three-mile limit, the quantity is immeasurably small. Even at the sending-station the current must be reduced to an infinitely small fraction of an ampere in order to obtain the best results. In fact, we have held a piece of paper in a spark which was capable of affecting a coherer 50 miles distant. The paper was punctured, but not ignited, because, tho the heat was very intense, the quantity generated in the spark was very small. What dangers of fire could ever arise from such cold sparks as these, to say nothing of the minute sparks set up in surrounding air gaps, which represent so small a fraction of the energy in the transmitting spark? As for the danger of grounding a circuit by means of open-space lightning arresters, we can safely say that no spark of sufficient length to accomplish such a result can be generated within a short distance of the most powerful transmitter in use, even with the circuits perfectly in tune with the sending-antenna."

The "Poison-Eaters" in Washington.—The American public takes kindly to nicknames, the more startling the better; and the subjects of Dr. Wiley's experiments on food preservatives will doubtless be known as "poison-eaters" to the end of time, altho, as *The Evening Post* remarks, the matter to be decided is whether they "are really eating poison or only harmless food preservatives unjustly suspected of being injurious." The experiments go on, however, tho the funny men and the yellow journals have grown tired of discussing them—at least until recently, when a dubious report that the subjects were all turning bright pink seemed to promise a revival of interest. *The Evening Post*, in the note above referred to, thinks that the experiments are unduly prolonged. It says:

"It needed no elaborate experiments to prove that drugged food may be eaten without serious harm. Many of us are probably eating more or less of drugged food all the time without actually having to be taken to the hospital; but many others do suffer in health, vitality, and capacity for work from eating it. In regard to salicylic acid and formaldehyd, Dr. Wiley himself wrote in *Leslie's Weekly* two years ago that there is no doubt of the pernicious influence of these preservatives in some cases. He also said, truly, that 'the public supervision should look after the weak and diseased digestive systems rather than the strong and vigorous.' Why, nevertheless, he chose to make his Washington experiments on the strongest young men he could find, is a mystery he has not explained. In *The Lancet* of November 30, 1901, an account was given of a series of experiments with boric acid made by Dr. Rinehart, in which the symptoms of poisoning disappeared as soon as the use of the drug was given up. Further evidence is furnished in the *Münchener medicinische Wochenschrift* of January 26. Dr. G. Merkel, of Nuremberg, experimented with boric acid on eleven patients, seven of whom promptly showed disturbance of the gastro-intestinal tract. The inevitable inference from such facts is either that the use of boric acid as a preservative of food should be prohibited by law, or, at least, that the law should require mention of its use on the label of canned goods, and in butter, cream, milk, and meat, in order that those whose digestion is not as robust as that of Dr. Wiley's select boarders may take warning."

PELEE'S INDIRECT WORK—REAL AND IMAGINARY.

WHEN there is a great catastrophe such as an earthquake or a volcanic eruption, many people are fond of trying to connect it with all sorts of phenomena, terrestrial and celestial. In some cases these attempts have been successful, sometimes quite unexpectedly, and so they can scarcely be condemned as useless, if conducted in the spirit of scientific investigation. In *La Science Illustrée* (Paris, April 4) M. Louis Contard tells of some speculations of this kind connected with last year's great outbreak in the West Indies. Says this writer:

"From a purely geologic point of view the Martinique catastrophe is perhaps insignificant, in so far as it has modified the relief of the earth's surface very little. It is not from this standpoint comparable to the explosion of Krakatau, which almost annihilated a whole island and which, by the resulting tidal wave, modified the configuration of the coast for considerable distances. In spite of this, certain meteorologists have attributed to it the most unheard-of consequences. The wrath of Pelee has served to explain the persistent rains that have inundated one region and the continued dryness that has prevailed in another; it has blown both hot and cold and has brought on wind or early frost.

"Its influence on the twilight glows observed in Europe last autumn admits of discussion. On the 28th, 29th, and 30th of October these glows were so brilliant in Paris that many people thought that they were caused by a conflagration. Now in 1883, following the Krakatau explosion, which took place on August 25, there were observed at Paris the same blood-red glows on November 26 and 27. In both cases these phenomena were attributed to the existence of fine dust in suspension at great altitudes. The diffraction of the solar rays by an atmosphere charged with fine particles explains the observed effects perfectly.

"Despite this coincidence of beautiful sunsets with great volcanic eruptions, M. Perrotin, the learned director of the Bischoffsheim Observatory at Nice, has his doubts. According to him, the cause of the red twilights may be a simple meteorological phenomenon, for in 1902 as in 1883 they also appeared in the same month of the year. . . . . .

"It is well known that the sardine did not appear this year on the coast of Brittany, and that the result was general suffering among the fishing population and the workers in the canning factories, who are poor enough even when the fish are abundant. To what do you think this absence has been attributed? To

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many causes, of which perhaps none is the true one, and hosts of reasons have been given in the daily papers. Old fishermen have been found to affirm that this desertion by the sardines was due to the Martinique eruption.

"You may laugh at this, but nevertheless in a communication made on January 26 last to the Academy of Sciences, on the results of his last expedition in the Atlantic, Prince Albert of Monaco said:

"'It has been found that the rocky bank discovered last year near the Azores extends over an area of 215 square kilometers [83 square miles]. This region, which was at first found to abound richly in fish, seems to have been deserted by its aquatic population. Besides this it has been shown that, in the vicinity, one of the telegraph cables that pass near the Azores was melted in two. Perhaps there exists some kind of correlation between these facts and the Martinique eruptions.'

"Great eruptions hurl into the air porous stone that floats on the surface of the sea and is often carried by currents to great distances. This has not taken place in the Antilles as on our own coasts, but notwithstanding this a large number of people believe that they have found floating stone coming from Mont Pelee."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PRESERVATION OF TIMBER WITH SALT.

THAT common salt will preserve timber is announced by a correspondent of a Southern paper as an important discovery. "It is well known," he says, "that salt is used to preserve meats, and why not timber?" That the preservative qualities of salt are not limited to meats, however, is no new discovery, as we are reminded editorially by *The Railway and Engineering Review*. Says this paper:

"It has been well known for a long time that any metallic salt injected into timber will preserve it from decay as long as it remains in the timber in considerable quantity. Common salt is the chlorid of sodium, and chlorid of zinc is the salt used in the Burnett process of timber treatment, which engineers have applied to structural timber and railroad ties for a long time. In many respects, including those of general appearance, and deliquescence in the presence of moisture, these two materials are very similar. This latter property gives rise to one of the difficulties in the use of metallic salts as a timber preservative. In desert countries, where the atmosphere is very dry almost all the year round, railroad ties and other timbers retain the salt and resist decay for a long time, but in ordinary climates the moisture in the atmosphere, the rains, and the moisture in the ballast will cause the salt to leach out of the timber in a few years, and the antiseptic is thereby removed. Other salts which have been used for timber treatment to a considerable extent are the sulfate of copper (blue vitriol) and the bichlorid of mercury (corrosive sublimate). These also disappear from the timber in the presence of moisture. The problem with engineers has been to devise means to retain the antiseptic in the timber in sufficient quantity to protect it from germs of decay.

"The tendency of the salt to leach out of the timber seems also to have been 'discovered' by the correspondent referred to, for he recommends that the salt be renewed annually, and thinks that if this were done the timber would last indefinitely. He has had experience in applying salt to telegraph-poles. This he has done by boring a hole diagonally downward into the heart of the timber, starting about three inches above the ground line and going three or four inches below the surface. The hole is filled with salt and then plugged. He states that after many years of observation this method of treatment has shown good results, and such is about what would be expected by experts in timber treatment. What this man has found out about timber treatment has been well known to engineers who have worked in that line, for a long time. What engineers have been looking for in the way of cheap substances for timber treatment is not so much a cheap material with preservative properties as one which will remain in the timber when once applied, or means to hold it in the timber. One means which has been extensively applied is to force in a solution of glue by hydraulic pressure, after the preservative has been injected. In order to properly impregnate the timber and to protect it from loss of the preservative it has been found necessary to steam the timber, place it in a vacuum, and finally use pressure to secure the desired penetration of the solution, and these various processes are what figure largely in the expense of the treatment. Should it be found advantageous to substitute common salt for other metallic salts used in timber preserving, the treatment would still be expensive, owing to the cost of handling the timber and the various processes necessary to get the material into the timber in the desired quantity, and hold it there."

A NEW DEFINITION OF LIFE.

SPENCER, in his "Principles of Biology," defines life as "the continuous adjustment of internal relations to external relations." This vital interplay between the organism and its surroundings has been interpreted somewhat mechanically by modern biology, which looks upon the body as a machine that transforms and evolves energy, very much after the manner of a steam-engine. Prof. Justus Gaule, of Zurich, writing in *The American Journal of Psychology* (January), asserts that the living organism is more than a machine, because it does not create energy directly from combustible materials only after building up its own tissues. A machine does work; but it does not create and repair itself. A second direction in which Professor Gaule would modify the current definitions of life is in emphasizing the fact that life is as much an interaction between various parts of the organism as between the organism and the world. One organ or one group of cells draws the materials that it needs for its work and for its own structure from other organs or other groups of cells. "The whole organism," he says, "resembles a chemical laboratory with as many apartments as there are organs or glands. The substances produced in each apartment are those needed in others either for the construction or for their work." Life consists partly in a continual process of interchange and of reconstruction at times sufficiently violent to tear muscles, to mutilate nerves, and to cause stoppage of blood—a process that goes on "in the interior of the organism without external excitement." One phase of this process the writer has studied experimentally in the frog. He says:

"The method by means of which I made these observations was to weigh the single organs, and, in order to be independent of the varying size of the frogs, I estimated in each case the relative weight of the organ to the weight of the body. The organism of the frog is especially adapted for these observations because of the hunger period during the winter months. During this time no food is taken and a minimum of work is done. Thus, if during this period the relative weights of the organs to one another vary, this can only happen by one organ losing while another gains, that is, one organ is reconstructed at the expense of another or from the material stored in another."

The results of the research showed that such variation takes place, one organ losing in bulk while others increase, so that at one time, for instance, the organs of sex grow at the expense of the muscles and the liver while at other periods the reverse change takes place. Gaule's general conclusion is that life is essentially a continuous process of reconstruction within the organism.

Does Water Ever Feed a Fire?—A correspondent of *The Scientific American* protests against the use of water to extinguish great fires, on the ground that in many cases the water "feeds" instead of putting out the conflagration. To this the editor replies as follows:

"We are aware that there is a popular impression that water thrown upon a fire assists the conflagration under certain conditions. We, however, are also aware that chemists do not consider this to be a fact. Water can not feed a flame unless it is separated into its constituent gases, oxygen and hydrogen. Water is the most destructive to fire of any liquid which can be

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commanded in sufficient quantities for such a use, since it contains all the oxygen it can hold. The question, then, resolves itself into this: can water discharged upon a fire be separated into gases so as to feed the flame? The probabilities are decidedly against this. Water is every day separated into its constituent gases in all our cities in the making of water-gas, as it is called, so that the problem of accomplishing this is well understood. For the beginning of dissociation a temperature of 2,200° F. is required. The dissociation is complete at 4,500° F. It is very safe to say that these temperatures are not possible in the open air. The blast-furnace will give a temperature of 3,300° F. In a confined space, as in a water-gas plant, anthracite coal under a blast of air will pass the temperature required for dissociation; but with nothing to prevent the escape of the steam there is no reason to suppose that it can be made hot enough to dissociate it, and so there is no reason to believe that any open-air conflagration was ever fed by playing water upon it."

INACCURACY OF THERMOMETERS.

PROBABLY no instrument claiming to register with precision is so inaccurate as the average thermometer. This being so, it is somewhat amusing to notice the blind faith with which the average citizen depends on these devices for indicating temperature. As a "scientific instrument" each is apparently entitled to a respect approaching reverence, and its dicta are not to be questioned. The fact is that the variations among a dozen ordinary thermometers will often amount to five or six degrees—as any one can see who will glance at a druggist's window. With thermometers used for scientific work there is of course less variation, but their inaccuracy is often considerable, and in clinical instruments it may easily be so great as to affect a physician's diagnosis. Says *The Medical News* (February 28), in an editorial on "The Vice of Cheap Thermometers":

"A prominent hospital in this city has scarcely recovered from the shock of a recent discovery made by the members of its house staff, namely, that the thermometers in regular use in its wards vary so much as to render valueless the temperature charts which well-trained nurses have been taught to regard as one of their chief responsibilities. It is a rude awakening, indeed, for a physician suddenly to be made to realize that he has been treating for fever patients who have no fever, and that patients have been discharged as 'cured' whose temperatures were far from normal. Think of the wasted energy of sponge baths and tubbings; of antipyretics used without due warrant; of fluid diets forced upon half-starved convalescents who longed for solid food and would have been all the better for it; of patients kept in bed and in the hospital when they might have benefited by freedom out of doors. These are no imaginary evils; they are errors actually committed, and errors which we have no doubt are being repeated to-day in many of our best hospitals, where every possible care is supposed to be lavished on patients. Is this the hospital management of which Americans are so proud?

"In the hospital whose experience has been made known to us, actual tests of groups of thermometers used in the same wards and on the same patients, revealed differences too striking and too serious to be lightly passed over. In some cases these differences were as great as 2.5° F.—variations wide enough to prove embarrassing in diagnosis and misleading in treatment. This intolerable state of affairs has existed apparently for a long time—the inevitable fruit of a policy which seeks to divorce economy and efficiency. . . . Good thermometers are costly; cheap ones flood the market, and the tide rises even unto the sacred precincts of hospital wards, where it drowns all decent regard for the patient's welfare.

"It is not in hospitals alone that the vice of cheap thermometers has taken root. In the stock of the average drug-store in this city will be found a small number of clinical thermometers reliably certificated, and a much larger number bearing certificates of doubtful authenticity or having no certificate at all. These latter represent the practise of private physicians and the public in the taking of temperature at home. Most of these thermometers are cheap, many of them are old, and all of them are unreliable, because even when they happen to be accurate we can not feel sure of them, and we are bound to question and perhaps to discount their evidence. We have been accorded the privilege of testing selections from retail stocks, but we have found that variations of two degrees are not uncommon.

"Here is a matter of vital concern to the profession and the public. The voluntary testing and certification of thermometers by recognized experts is a safeguard within the reach of those who are willing to pay for it. Inasmuch as this protection is so commonly neglected, however, the question may well be raised whether compulsory certification is not desirable."

NEW VEGETATION ON A VOLCANIC ISLAND.

NEARLY twenty years ago, a great volcanic eruption absolutely killed all life in the volcanic island of Krakatau, near Java. An interesting account of the way in which this island has again become covered with verdure, without the agency of man, is given by Dr. O. Penzig in a recent scientific memoir noticed in *Nature* (March 26) by W. Botting Hemsley. The beginnings of the new vegetation were observed, it appears, by a Dr. Treub, who visited the island in 1887, three years after the eruption. Says Mr. Hemsley:

"He found that the first vegetable settlers on the covering of pumice-stone, lava, and ash were microscopic algæ. These organisms covered the surface with a slimy layer, which acted as a decomposing agent and created a suitable substratum for ferns, of which about a dozen species were already abundant in 1886. Dr. Treub also observed a few individuals of fifteen species of flowering plants, most of which had sprung from drift-seeds. In the spring of 1897 a party of botanists visited the island, and . . . sixty-two species of vascular plants were observed on Krakatau and the neighboring islets, Lang and Verlaten. Fifty of these colonists are flowering plants, representing twenty-one natural orders, and it seems highly probable that they all reached the islands independently of man. Classifying these fifty-three species according to the assumed means by which their seeds were conveyed to the islands, 7.54 per cent. were possibly carried by birds, 32.07 per cent. were probably wind-borne, and 60.39 per cent. were almost certainly cast up by the waves of the sea. No additional species of fern appears to have established itself in the islands between 1886 and 1897. This is inexplicable, because the region is rich in ferns, the spores of which, one would suppose, would be brought by winds in abundance. Apart from ferns, the probable 'eolophilous' element consists of eight Compositæ, six grasses, and four orchids. After passing the strand belt of vegetation, which is by far the most numerous in species, dense thickets were encountered. The interior and higher part of Krakatau is still much less covered with vegetation, ferns largely preponderating."

Amongst the flowering plants were several species of orchids. Krakatau, says Mr. Hemsley, is about twenty miles distant from both Java and Sumatra, and the most interesting question suggested by the new vegetation is, "How far does it afford a solution of the problem of the origin of the vegetation of much more remote islands which have more than a littoral or coral island flora?"

How Mosquitoes Pass the Winter.—That adult mosquitoes live through the winter is quite evident to all who have seen and felt them on the first warm days of early spring. Now we are told in addition that the larvæ and even the egg of the insect may survive great cold. Says a writer in the *Revue Scientifique* (April 4):

"It is well known that mosquitoes hibernate in the adult state; a certain number of these unpleasing insects pass the winter in various retreats—in slaughter-houses, granaries, cellars, etc., and in the spring they resume active life and multiply their kind. Hibernation, however, does not always take place in the adult form only; the larva can also pass the winter with safety. This has been shown by the observations of Mr. John B. Smith made during the winter of 1901–2 and at the end of 1902. The winter cold does not regularly destroy aquatic larvæ. They will bear a considerable degree of it; they have been seen surrounded with ice, the water having frozen around them, and after the

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melting of the solid envelope they still lived. The same larva may be alternately frozen up and melted several times in the course of the winter. This is true of the *Culex pungens* and of several other species both of Culex and of Anopheles, etc. Certain species hibernate in the adult state; others in the larval state also; others still hibernate only in the larval state, and some hibernate in the egg. But many have hibernating larvæ; with many the larvæ pass the winter under the ice, or in the ice, without the least injury. It may easily be seen that cold will not kill mosquitoes, for numbers of polar explorers have noted the abundance of the insects in the regions of ice; and it is well known that the mosquitoes are one of the plagues of the summer in the moist parts of Alaska.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS CHANGED BY THE SMALL ELECTRIC MOTOR.

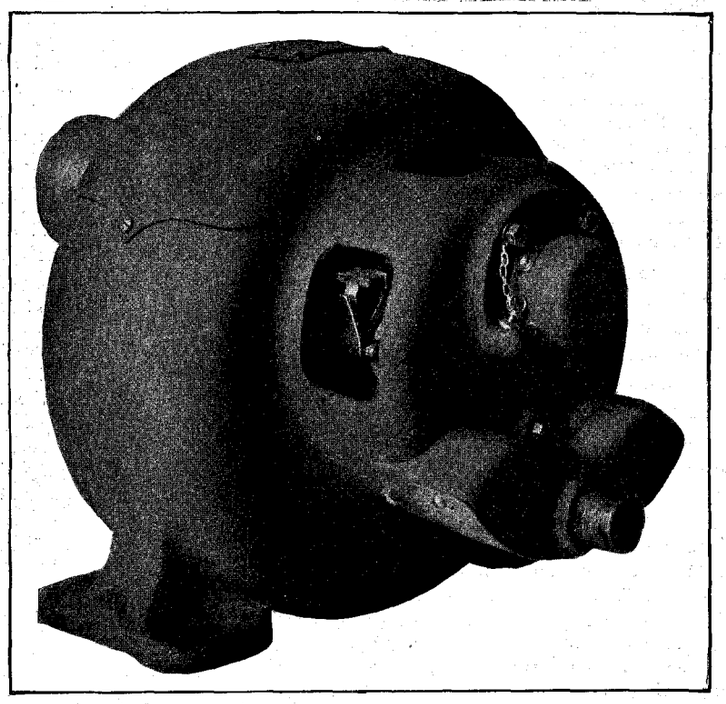
TWENTY years ago the electric motor was hardly more than a toy, or at best a bit of laboratory apparatus. Since then, and especially in the past ten years, it has almost revolutionized methods of producing, transmitting, and distributing power. Some interesting facts are given in an article on the subject contributed to *The Engineering Magazine* (April) by F. M. Kimball. An attempt to indicate all the principal lines of industry in which small motors are now successfully employed, says Mr. Kimball, would require volumes. He continues:

"As motors have improved in quality and have been purchasable at lower prices, and central stations have multiplied over the country, distribution systems have been extended, and the cost of operating motors lessened, until they have come into such common use that the small steam-engine is seriously threatened, and various oil and gas engines as well.

"When one considers the enormous amount of power generated and distributed for manufacturing purposes in the United States, and then remembers that probably less than seven per cent. of all this power is distributed electrically, he can begin to form some idea of the vast possibilities yet unrealized in the use of electrical motors. It is estimated that there are at the present time not less that 60,000 motors in daily operation in America, exclusive of those used for railways, automobiles, fans, and elevators, and these 60,000 motors—which represent an investment of about $12,000,000—are supplying something like 1,000,000 horse-power. Among the more urgent reasons for the adoption of electrical distribution of power and motor drive are: Increased production due to possibility of almost perfect maintenance and regulation of speed; saving in power supply; saving in floor space required for producing a given output; flexibility of machine location with regard to light, sequence of operations carried on, and ease of supplying the raw material and removing the finished product; elimination of dust and dirt; safety to operatives; ease and facility of adding to the existing equipment; ability to work individual machines overtime without wasting more power in operating line shafts than is consumed by the machine operated; independence of operation in each machine, *i.e.*, freedom from a complete shut-down if a main shaft or belt gives out; possibility of lighter roof structures—no heavy shafts and belts having to be supported—and consequent decrease in cost of building. . . . . .

"There is no problem of more vital interest to the small manufacturer, repair-shop man, or user of light machinery, than that of obtaining a cheap, reliable, simple, and continuous source of power. This question is often the dominating factor in determining the location of a shop or manufactory. Nearly everything else is subservient to it. There are throughout the United States thousands of mechanics and manufacturers using light machinery, who are quartered in out-of-the-way, low-studded, badly ventilated and badly lighted shops, for the reason that it is only in such locations that they can find shafting to which they can attach their machines and from which they can obtain the necessary power to operate them at a reasonable cost.

"Aside from the prejudicial effects to health and eyesight arising from working in such unhygienic surroundings, they are a positive and serious detriment to a man's business success. People do not like to enter gloomy, out-of-the-way, ill-ventilated, and dirty shops to place their orders or to look for such articles as they may be in search of. A pleasant, well-lighted, and well-ventilated, easily accessible store or factory is an absolute necessity to any man desirous of making the most of his business. Even if a room be clean, light, and well ventilated at the start, it soon becomes gloomy and dirty if power is supplied to its occupant from the time-honored line shaft with its attendant heavy belts, frictional electricity, constant dust, and dropping oil."



A MODERN DIRECT-CURRENT ONE-HORSE-POWER MOTOR WITH TERMINAL COVERS.

Courtesy of *The Engineering Magazine* (New York).

With the advent of the electric motor, the writer reminds us, the necessity of putting up with these conditions is largely eliminated. In most towns there are stations from which a supply of electricity may be obtained, and also attractive and accessible locations for small shops or factories which want only power-supply to make them available. The electric motor is the connecting-link between these two, and the user has at once at his disposal a wonderfully flexible supply of power at a reasonable price. Says Mr. Kimball in closing:

"The flexibility of a motor system is of the greatest advantage. There is hardly a shop where frequent changes are not made either by putting in additional machinery, or changing the location of the existing machines. When such machines are driven by motors, it is far easier to change the wire circuits supplying them than to change a line of shafting with its attendant pulleys and belts. Furthermore, in engine-driven factories the entire location and layout has to be dependent upon the relative accessibility to, and location of, the driving-shafting. This often results in the necessity of arranging the machines most disadvantageously, so far as strict regard to the sequence of operations to be carried on is concerned. Motor-driven machines, on the contrary, may be located to the utmost advantage in relation to the general layout of the factory and without regard to a line shaft. As motors may be attached to the wall or ceiling, the belts may be short and the pulleys light, causing a material saving in floor and ceiling space.

"The final results of all these desirable features of electric-driving and the use of motors are increased output, lower cost, higher quality of product, and larger profits."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

A BISHOP'S PLEA FOR RITUALISM.

THE pending discussion of the question of ritualism in the religious circles both of England and of this country gives timeliness to an article in *Munsey's Magazine* (April), written by one of the most pronounced of American ritualists, Bishop Grafton, of Fond-du-Lac. In this article, the bishop makes a frank popular appeal for ritualism, urging that it is (1) based on divine sanction; (2) justified by the good works of its supporters; and (3) adapted to human needs. His opening argument is one based upon the natural beauty of the world:

"God is a ritualist. Nature is only God thinking out loud. He speaks in the truthful precision of mathematics, as, according to the inverse square of their distances, the stellar bodies curtsey and bow to one another. He, who is not only Beautiful, but Beauty Itself, can but join in marriage together the useful and the beautiful. The same laws which make for health and life paint the sky in its sunset colors and clothe the bending grain in ripples of light.

"As the Almighty, He loves to hide His power. Verily said the prophet: 'Thou art a God that hidest Thyself.' The material universe is but a *valamen Domini*. As Power hidden as Love, He makes Himself known. So all Nature is but a symbol of Himself. If we could understand its inner meaning, the universe would be seen to be an expression of the Christian creed. He who is the Eternal and the Ancient of Days is yet also Eternal Youth; and so all Nature is full of the song of an ever-enduring life. 'Red in tooth and claw,' her pessimistic poetic interpreter may see no sign of love in the blood-stains that rest upon her; but Nature cries out: 'Only by pain and death do all things enter into higher life.' Truth, beauty, symbolism—these are the elements of ritualism, and so God is a ritualist."

To those who make the objection that "this dressing up of the ministers, and waving candles to and fro, and marching ceremonial, is entirely puerile and un-American," Bishop Grafton replies: "American men like ritual very much. A large number of our best business men, lawyers, and statesmen belong to secret orders in which vestments and lights and ceremonial prevail. The fact is that ritual is what keeps these orders alive." Proceeding to a justification of ritualism by the good works of its advocates, the bishop says:

"It was the ritualists who started special work in England among the poor. Before the Salvation Army was in existence, men like Fathers Lowder and Mackonochie and others had begun this work. Since then other ritualists, some in the garb of the Cowley Fathers, some as Sisters of Charity, have gone forth from England into every foreign mission-field. Persons among the highest ranks of society, both men and women, have given themselves up to this evangelizing work."

The "dark and dour aspect" of the Puritans' religion, we are told, is "passing away." Christians are "again learning how to make their places of worship glorious temples of praise." We quote further:

"Our old Puritan forefathers built their meeting-houses, and so did the early Methodists and Scottish Covenanters, with studied plainness. Steeples were forbidden. Organs were regarded with displeasure. Interior decoration was out of place, as savoring of vanity. The senses were not to be gratified, that the spirit might be the more free to worship God.

"But the Divine Goodness has given man a dual nature. We have bodies as well as souls. Both come from His hand who pronounced all good that He made, and we shall not worship less with the spirit in worshiping with the body also.

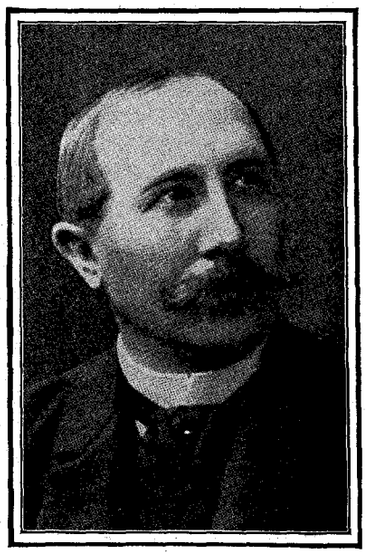
"Those who have not studied the condition of the church in England have scarcely any idea of the condition into which the services and church buildings had sunk in the Georgian period. No better object-lesson of the wonderful transformation can be found than in the restoration of the great cathedral of St. Paul, in London, with its glorious mosaics and great altar, with its cross, its lights, and its magnificent reredos, whereon is displayed our Lord in His triumphant offering of Himself for us on Calvary's Cross."

The bishop deals, in conclusion, with the objection that "if we emphasize the outward too much we may lose the inward," that "the soul may be so occupied with the form of worship as to forget the Blessed Being to whom it is due." On this point he says:

"There is this danger. There is danger in everything, for that matter; no Garden of Eden but has somewhere its serpent of temptation lurking beneath its flowers. But the answer that Gladstone made is, we think, the right one. So long as the ritual does not come in between the soul and its Maker, detain it in itself, it is not harmful, but performs its true office in aiding the soul in its communion with God."

PROFESSOR HILPRECHT'S EXCAVATIONS AT NIPPUR.

IT may be doubted if any publication in recent years has excited interest among Biblical scholars equal to that which has been manifested in the volume recently put forth entitled "Explorations in Bible Lands in the Nineteenth Century," edited by Prof. Herman V. Hilprecht, who occupies the chair of Assyriology in the University of Pennsylvania. In the preparation of this large volume, Professor Hilprecht has had the assistance of four distinguished German scholars. Professor Hommel, of the University of Munich, writes on "Arabia"; Dr. Benzinger, of Berlin, on "Palestine"; Professor Steindorff, of Leipsic, on "Egypt"; and Professor Jensen, of Marburg, on "The Hittites." The chief interest of the books, however, centers about the four "campaigns" conducted under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania for the purpose of making a systematic exploration of the ruins of Nippur. The fourth of these campaigns closed in May, 1900, and a fifth is being planned for the coming September. Professor Hilprecht's account is devoted entirely to the discoveries made, and occupies about two-thirds of the work.



PROF. HERMAN V. HILPRECHT,

Who is credited with some of the most important archeological discoveries of recent times.

Courtesy of A. J. Holman & Co., Philadelphia.

Nippur, the scene of the explorations, is situated between the Euphrates and Tigris in Babylonia. It is one of the oldest towns spoken of in the Scriptures, being mentioned under the name of "Calneh," in Gen. x. 10. The location and partial excavation of the famous temple library and priest school of Nippur have been pronounced "one of the most far-reaching archeological discoveries of the whole last century."

The professor tells us that the mound covering the library rises on an average of twenty-five feet above the plain, and covers an area of some thirteen acres. Only about the twelfth part of the library has thus far been uncovered, out of which over twenty thousand cuneiform tablets and fragments, mostly belonging to the third millennium B.C., prior to Abraham, were

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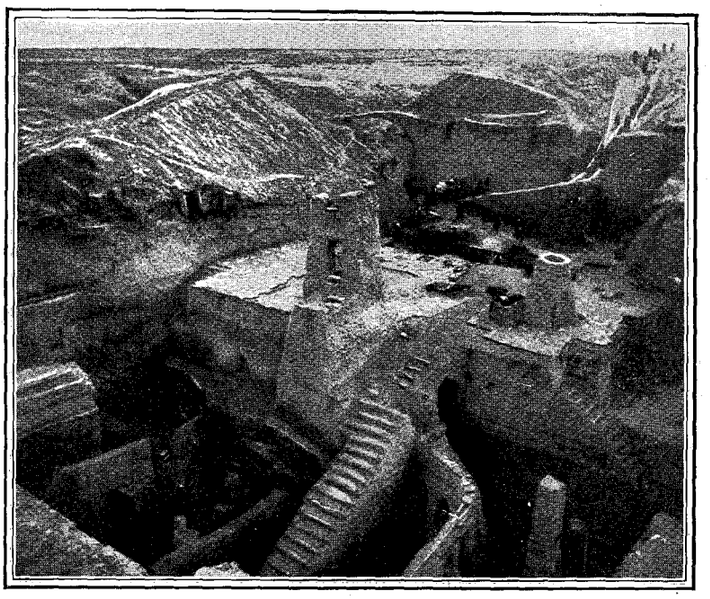
taken. This is, consequently, "the oldest library in the world." Says Professor Hilprecht:

"More than four thousand cuneiform tablets had been discovered in the upper twenty feet of accumulated débris . . . during our excavations of 1889-90. They included several hundred contract tablets and temple lists written at the time of the Assyrian, Chaldean and Persian rulers (about 700-400 B.C.), a few fragments of Neo-Babylonian hymns, letters, and syllabaries, a considerable number of business documents, dated in the reigns of the kings of the first dynasty of Babylon (about 2300-2100 B.C.) and more than twenty-five hundred literary fragments of the third pre-Christian millennium, generally half effaced or otherwise damaged. I consequently had reached the conclusion that either there were two distinct libraries buried—an earlier and more important, and a later comparatively insignificant one lying on the top of the former—or the mound concealed the remains of but one library continuously occupied and repeatedly restored, which contained documents of many periods in the same room."



THE EXCAVATIONS AT THE TEMPLE COURT IN NIPPUR.
From "Explorations in Bible Lands during the Nineteenth Century."

This discovery has an important bearing upon some of the critical disputes as to the authorship of the books of the Pentateuch, and other of the Scriptural narratives. The traditional views as to this authorship have been denied on the ground (partly) that no such degree of culture as was implied by the writing and preservation of these books existed in the days of Moses, in that part of the world. Professor Hilprecht has unearthed multiplication-tables, grammars, and text-books used five thousand years ago. He finds evidences that free-hand drawing, clay-modeling, and sculpture were taught. He produces works of reference, scientific treatises, and various technical volumes on astronomical and religious subjects.

Another important result achieved may be said to be the determination of the character of the Babylonian temple and its storied tower, or *ziggurat*. Professor Hilprecht's understanding of the Temple of Bêl, in Nippur, offers the first reasonable explanation of the passage in Genesis concerning the erection of the Tower of Babel: "Let us build us a city, and a tower, whose top may reach unto heaven." The professor writes on this point:

"Most of the names of Babylonian temples express a cosmic idea. According to the old Babylonian conception of the gods and their relation to the world's edifice, En-lil, or Bêl of Nippur, is 'the king of heaven and earth,' or 'the father' and 'king of the gods' and 'the king of the lands,' *i.e.*, the earth. Bêl's sphere of influence, therefore, is what we generally style 'the world.' It extends from the upper or heavenly ocean (the seat of Anu) to the lower or terrestrial ocean (the seat of Ea), which was regarded as the continuation of the former around and below the earth. In other words, Bêl rules an empire which includes the whole world with the exclusion of the upper and lower oceans, or an empire confined on the one hand by the starry firmament which keeps back the waters of the upper ocean (Gen. i. 6-8) and is called heaven (*an*), and on the other hand by that lower 'firmament' which keeps the waters of the lower ocean in their place (Gen. i. 9-10) and is called earth (*ki*)."

It is most interesting to note that Professor Hilprecht's investigations have led him to conclusions the very reverse, in important respects, of those set forth by the younger Delitzsch. In this connection we quote the following tribute from a German periodical, *Der Alte Glaube* (The Old Faith). It has reference to Professor Hilprecht's recent lecture in Leipsic, and is translated by Dr. Adolph Spaeth in the Philadelphia *Lutheran:*

"High as our expectations were, they have been surpassed by Hilprecht. Tho he had obtained such great results in this field, Hilprecht spoke with a modest objectivity, a dignified reserve, free from all self-complacency and conceit, and, what we would particularly emphasize, with the fervent enthusiasm of the believer, which at once gained the hearts of his audience. It was no small venture to speak in the language of an Isaiah and Jeremiah before a society which recognizes no religious foundation whatever. But Hilprecht did this very thing. He introduced his remarks with the confession that in spite of all the masters in Old-Testament interpretation, he had never seen such a powerful demonstration of the full and unshaken truth of its prophecies as on the ruins of that great 'Island of the Dead,' as we must call to-day the most ancient civilized country of the earth, situated between the rivers Euphrates and Tigris. Not only his introduction, however, but his whole presentation, was full of the light of scriptural prophecy. The curse of the prophet, 'How art thou fallen from heaven, O day star, son of the morning! how art thou cut down to the ground, which didst lay low the nations!' resounded from those chaotic heaps of ruins which were presented to the hearer in word and picture. But it was even more daring to testify against the windy speculations of a Dr. Friedrich Delitzsch, and thereby to challenge the fury of all the critical spirits of Germany. But here also Hilprecht did not hesitate, in the presence of this vast assembly, to express his firm and unshaken conviction. 'As the attempt has recently been made to trace the pure monotheism of Israel to Babylonian sources, I am bound to declare this an absolute impossibility, on the basis of my fourteen years' researches in Babylonian cuneiform inscriptions. The faith of God's chosen people is: "Hear, O Israel: the Lord our God is one Lord." And the faith could never proceed from the Babylonian mountain of gods, that charnel-house full of corruption and dead men's bones!'"

The Philadelphia *Sunday-School Times* adds:

"As for Professor Hilprecht's personal views concerning the Bible, readers of *The Sunday-School Times* have had ample opportunity to judge during the sixteen years in which he has been writing for this paper as a member of its editorial staff. And those who know him intimately know, as the public can not, of the simple-hearted, reverent faith of this scholarly man, of his trust in his personal Savior, and of his unshaken confidence in the Bible as containing the Word of God."

Fifteen Churches a Day.—People who are pessimistic about religious conditions in the United States may well take heart from the figures supplied by the Rev. Dr. Erskine N. White, secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Church Erection. Dr. White is responsible for the statement that in the United States, every day in the year, fifteen church buildings are built

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and dedicated. *The Church Economist* (New York) prints his calculation, with the following additional information:

"Other men say the number per day will not exceed twelve, but the consensus of opinion places the number between twelve and fifteen. As to the part played by each denomination in the result, authorities agree that the following figures, based on the smaller total, are substantially correct: Methodists build three churches a day, Baptists two, Lutherans one and one-half, Roman Catholics one and one-half, Presbyterians one, Episcopal one, Congregationalists three-quarters, and miscellaneous, which would include the Reformed, United Presbyterian, Disciples of Christ, United Brethren and Southern Presbyterian, Baptist and Methodist bodies, one and one-half.

"The same ratio, according to Dr. White, is not maintained in the cost of the buildings erected, altho he admits that average costs are harder to determine than are the number of buildings. His opinion, agreed to by the authorities, is that Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches will average in cost slightly higher than those of other bodies. Presbyterian and Congregational, and perhaps Lutheran, rank next, while Methodist and Baptist will average lower cost than others. The average cost per church building, including all bodies, based on the best obtainable statistics, is $7,000. The average daily expenditure for church buildings is, therefore, from $85,000 to $105,000."

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF EMERSON'S RELIGION.

THE revival of interest in Emerson, occasioned by the plans for the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of his birth, is reflected in a searching estimate of Emerson's philosophy which appears in *The North American Review* (May) from the pen of Dr. W. Robertson Nicoll. It is evident that Dr. Nicoll, who is himself a leader of evangelical Christianity in England, is far from accepting Emerson's religious beliefs *in toto*; but he pays a remarkable tribute to one who, as he admits, has become "the spiritual guide of thousands." He writes:

RALPH WALDO EMERSON.
From a Crayon Drawing by Samuel Rowse.

"It was recorded lately that the most reactionary and powerful of Russian statesmen kept always on the table beside him the essays of Emerson, and referred to them as an oracle. I can testify to the mighty force with which he acted on the minds of young men in Scotland early in the sixties. The absence of a copyright convention between America and Great Britain had some good effects. Many in the old country who could not afford to buy the new books of Carlyle and Tennyson were able to purchase the innumerable cheap reprints of Lowell, Longfellow, Emerson, Hawthorne, Harriet Beecher Stowe, and others. Young men, now in middle life, knew these authors from cover to cover, and lived by them. Very recently, a shilling edition of Emerson's essays was published in England, and twenty thousand copies were sold at once."

Proceeding to an analysis of Emerson's religious faith, Dr. Nicoll calls attention to the fact that "his ancestors were not only Puritan, but clerical." The Rev. Peter Bulkeley, rector of Odell on the Ouse, in the time of Laud, had Emerson as his direct descendant. He was "driven out of the country by Laud for his non-conformist practises, and in middle life sold all his property and crossed the seas to New England, and founded the town of Concord." Yet Emerson, with all his affection for the past, was a man of the new time and the new world; his philosophy was a peculiarly American philosophy. Says Dr. Nicoll:

"The principles of Transcendentalism are to be felt as religious emotions, or grasped by the imagination as a poetic whole. They are not to be proved, neither are they to be set down in proportion as the articles of a creed. The truth comes to us not when we are critical, not when we are working, but when we are receptive and passive. The knowledge thus conveyed does not require to be defined. Its foundation need not be strengthened. If we enter the innermost temple of the Absolute, as Emerson says we can, we shall know that we have been there. To affirm the experience is our business. To affirm it in words that adorn it, was the task to which Emerson triumphantly addressed himself.

"Bearing in mind Emerson's intense dislike of creeds in this age of the world, we may state his ruling intuitions. He affirmed the doctrine of the Over-Soul—that under the changing phenomena and below the jarring strife of atoms and men there lies a single First Cause; an infinite, eternal and perfect Substance; a divine noumenon of which earthly phenomena are manifestations. Nature and the soul alike are informed by it, and they are governed by the same laws. These laws are Progress and Righteousness. The whole world is an omen of good. If humanity places itself in right relations with God and nature, it must be purified and elevated. The more complete the surrender, the more perfect will be the peace. So long as man remains out of harmony with the Over-Soul, all things are hostile and incomprehensible. Emerson declined to affirm the personality of the Divine Substance, but he had no doubt that the nature of things was kind and righteous. Every soul was independent and self-determined, but bound to submit its selfish instincts to the universal law and thus become divine. When the soul opened itself to the Ideal, and admitted the inflowing of the Over-Soul, there was a tide of ecstasy—the human and the divine were merged. Optimism was but the direct inference from these propositions. Accepted frankly, they would result in a serene belief in the nature of things and the hopefulness of man's estate, and in a complete refusal to believe in the indifference and cruelty of the sum of things."

Transcendentalism obviously has much in common with Christianity on the ethical side. But from the Christianity of the Apostles and the Church it is sharply separated by its denial of the supernatural. Dr. Nicoll writes on this point:

"The special claim of the Christian religion is the claim to finality. 'God . . . . hath in these last days spoken to us by his Son.' 'Once in the end of the world He appeared.' These days are the last days. Christ is the last word of God. But Emerson denies miracle and denies also the finality of any book or any Redeemer.

> That the administration of eternity is final, that the God of revelation has seen cause to repent and botch up the ordinances of the God of nature, I hold it not only irreverent but impious in us to assume.

"To him all religions were alike imperfect and useful, and the wise man keeps his mind open and receptive to everything of good that floats by him from whatever source. It is degrading to depend wholly on the past.

> If a man claims to speak and know all God and carries you backward to the phraseology of some old moldered nation in another country, in another world, believe him not.

"The fountain of inspiration was still flowing. The soul that

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kept itself quiet and expectant would receive light. So, better books than the Bible would be written, higher characters than the Christ would appear. 'We, too, must write bibles to unite the heavenly and the earthly worlds.' There can be no final teacher.

The man has never lived who can feed us ever. The human mind can not be enshrined in a person who shall set any barrier on one side to this unbounded, unboundable empire."

Dr. Nicoll thinks that special stress ought to be laid on Emerson's "expectation of a Messiah."

"His attitude was almost Jewish. A Messiah was due from God. He would probably be an American Messiah. Americans must not miss him. Where would the Messiah be found? Emerson's study had convinced him that the Messiah would appear among the 'cranks,' so-called. '*None of the princes of this world knew.*' So he was amazingly tolerant to men like Bronson Alcott and Thoreau, women like Margaret Fuller and experiments like Brook Farm. He viewed them with an open and hopeful mind. The regeneration of the world, in his judgment, would come from some modern seer. And tho he was keenly alive to the occasional absurdities in *The Dial* and its contributors, he was tolerant and more than tolerant . . . . He never weakened in his optimism, neither was he discouraged by the appearance of many false Messiahs. He looked upon them as the inevitable precursors of the true Christ."

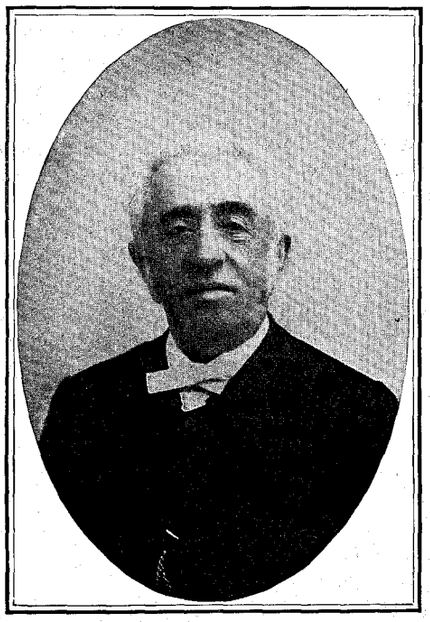
Emerson's great shortcoming, according to Dr. Nicoll's view, was his failure to meet the problems involved in the darker aspects of life. We quote, in conclusion:

"He did not face the problem of sin. He has little to say of sorrow, and is far poorer in pathos than his friend Carlyle. Christians may still claim that theirs is the only religion that has effectually measured its strength with sin, sorrow, and death. Emerson would have replied to this criticism that he was not a system builder, and that he was not called on to deal with every subject. Perhaps something more may be said. The great griefs of his own life were those of bereavement. His cries after the loss of wife and child, coming from a nature so controlled and calm, are strangely memorable. Other troubles he did not seem to fear. Drudgery, calamity, and want, he said, were instructors in eloquence and wisdom; but he never forgot the loss of his little son, and almost his last words were, 'Oh, that beautiful boy!' He deeply pondered bereavement as the antagonist to happiness; and, if I am not altogether mistaken, the inner meaning of his poetry is, that human beings should not too deeply engage their affections in a world like this."

A LEADER OF PROGRESSIVE JUDAISM.

A RELIGIOUS ministry covering nearly fifty years, thirty of which were spent at Temple Emanu-El, New York, closed with the death of the Rev. Dr. Gustav Gottheil. Rabbi Gottheil, observes *The American Hebrew* (New York), has been for long the most prominent official figure in metropolitan Judaism, and "a striking and dominating figure, by consequence, in American Judaism at large." The same paper says further:

"Two excellencies and merits stand out clearly in all Dr. Gottheil's career, marking him out over and above many of his peers. The first was the desire, always dominant in his mind, to compel the recognition for Judaism of the Christian world. He was frequently accused of ogling with Christianity, of servilely fawning upon it. How much those accusers erred in knowledge of the man! He was not of the kind to fawn upon any one; his strong will and self-reliance laughed the suggestion to scorn. It was not that he thought more than he should of the dominant church; he earnestly strove that the church should think better and learn more of the synagog. He felt that if he could but familiarize church leaders with the glorious teaching of his paternal faith, that an end might come to the prejudice and bigotry which persisted in viewing askant the teachings in which a Jesus was reared and a Paul gave early instruction. Whatever opinion may be held by less enthusiastic souls as to the feasibility of thus overturning prejudice by more intimate knowledge, the fact remains that Dr. Gottheil made many friends for Judaism by his propaganda among our Christian brethren.



THE LATE GUSTAV GOTTHEIL,
Rabbi-Emeritus of Temple Emanu-El, New York.

"Another feature was his strong Americanism. If the writer of these lines be not mistaken, he was one of the first to insist that the sermon and the service in German must give way to the English vernacular, the language of the country. Himself a German, he understood that patriotism demanded the surrender of the mother-tongue in public functions. The philosophy of thus subordinating old attachment to modern and growing requirements in the rising generation needs only to be mentioned to be appreciated and approved.

"But Dr. Gottheil's chief fame will always rest upon a third accomplishment—the practical utilization by means of the sisterhood of all the vast capacity for good and noble work reposing in the women of Israel. He was the first to organize a sisterhood, the first to systematize and foster woman's innate tendency to be loving and helpful. Easily the guiding genius of the sisterhood of his own temple, he also became the model and inspiration of many more."

The Outlook says:

"There was a national interest attached to the life and work of Rabbi Gustav Gottheil, who died in this city last week, not merely because he was at the head of the largest and richest synagog in the United States, but because he was a man of eminent scholarly attainments, of liberal ideas, and of broad human sympathies. He was a Prussian by birth, and was educated to be a rabbi from his earliest childhood. In his university days he first came under the influence of the famous Rabbi Plessner, and later listened to several of the progressive leaders among the Jews in what was then beginning to be called Reformed Judaism. Dr. Gottheil held pastorates in Berlin and in Manchester, England, and was a delegate from the English Jews to the famous Leipsic Synod, which adopted strong resolutions in favor of reform ideas. He had been pastor of the Temple Emanu-El for twenty-five [thirty] years, and the congregation over which he presided was noteworthy for its intellectual and social character. Dr. Gottheil was a really extraordinary linguist, and his scholarship in this direction has been repeated by his son, who now holds the chair of Semitic languages in Columbia University. Among other services in connection with which Dr. Gottheil's name will be remembered was that of arranging the first Jewish hymn-book with music which was printed in this country, and of representing his people at the Congress of Religions held in connection with the Chicago World's Fair. He was an interesting speaker, and has often held in close attention audiences composed of men of all creeds. At the funeral services Dr. Silverman paid an eloquent tribute to Dr. Gottheil's memory when he said:

"'Dr. Gottheil was a reformer in every sense of the word—a reformer of creed, of ritual, of ceremonies, but preeminently of men. His religion was subordinated to the needs of men. He loved men better in their working clothes than in holiday attire, and preferred a religion that smelled of the shop, the counting-room, the factory; a faith that could be used as a working tool wherewith to smooth off the rough edges of human nature, to curb the impassioned spirit, to check the turbulent lust, to reverse the whole trend of men's evil ways. Dr. Gottheil believed in a progressive Judaism. He believed and taught a Judaism that vibrated with the life of the present day, that was abreast of modern science and philosophy. Dr. Gottheil was a Zionist, an ardent lover of Palestine, with all its cherished memorials. He voiced the sentiments of many thousands who believed like himself that Israel must prove its strength before the world and demonstrate its ability to govern itself. He was a Zionist, but still an American. He was a fervent Jew, yet cosmopolitan. He was an ardent defender of his faith, yet ever ready to recognize the good in other faiths.'"

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

EUROPE ON THE ROOSEVELT TOUR.

KING EDWARD VII. and the President of the United States happened to set out on a grand tour at about the same time, and their respective journeys will be of equal duration. But the British monarch in Portugal, Italy, and France inspires less animated comment throughout the European press than does the American Executive in the Western States of the Union. Mr. Roosevelt's speeches have elicited column after column of editorial opinion in leading official and semi-official organs abroad. Times have indeed changed since Henry Ward Beecher complained that he hungered in vain for American news during his trips to continental Europe. The tone of foreign comment on all that Mr. Roosevelt has said so far is friendly in England, dubious in Latin Europe, and hostile in Germany. The President has undoubtedly created a sensation by what is considered his "extension" of the Monroe Doctrine. This extension is deemed to be embodied in his assertion that the United States will not tolerate any such control of the affairs of a South American republic as would be equivalent to a territorial acquisition. A veritable sensation has been created in Germany by this Presidential pronouncement. The *Hamburger Nachrichten*, that stalwart champion of the Bismarckian tradition, enters a vehement protest. President Roosevelt's latest exposition of American foreign policy it considers "a spirited challenge of the whole non-American world." It says:

"According to Mr. Roosevelt, the duty of the United States to itself and to its weaker sister republics requires it to see that none of the great military Powers on the other side of the ocean violates the rights of those republics. This duty forbids not only acquiescence in territorial acquisition, but also compels the United States to resist any control that would be tantamount to territorial acquisition. This actually exceeds the limits of the Monroe Doctrine. That Doctrine only says that European Powers have no right to meddle with the internal affairs of America, and that the further establishment of European colonies in America is not permissible because the whole American continent is already under the sway of civilized governments. A child can see that the conclusions of President Roosevelt can not logically be drawn from Monroe's thesis, to say nothing of the circumstance that the Monroe Doctrine was originally nothing more than the personal opinion of the Chief Executive of the United States in the year 1823, that it has always remained his mere personal opinion, and has never received binding legal recognition. Hence there can not be so much as a pretense that it has received the binding force of international law for European nations. Not only does Mr. Roosevelt know this very well, but he frankly acknowledges it."

The Bismarckian organ further asserts that "American conceit" has grown "immeasurably," as any one can see from these Roosevelt speeches. "This is the very natural outcome of the handling the United States is receiving even from Germany," and it "must vividly recall" Bismarck's familiar assertion that the Monroe Doctrine is "an incredible impertinence." The German daily thus concludes:

"The Monroe Doctrine, as interpreted by Mr. Roosevelt, is a bare assumption, justified by nothing whatever. European international law, which the United States has formally recognized as fully binding upon itself, emphatically forbids any one nation's exclusive domination in a particular continent. If the United States, as a sort of suzerain, vindicates a right to prevent European Powers from concluding any arrangements with South American Powers, no matter what those arrangements may be, it will amount to a naked proclamation of the view that might makes right. The question arises whether might is really on the side of America, and if this matter could not be decided against the United States. As yet its might has not been preeminent even in warlike deeds. Little Spain counts for no more than the prattle of Mr. Dewey."

These sentiments find hearty indorsement in the German press. The United States has been spoiled by the "abject fawning" for its "favor" of which Germany has been "guilty." Such is the opinion of the *Rheinisch-Westfalische Zeitung*, among many others, which roundly scores Baron Speck von Sternburg, the representative of William II. in Washington. "How in all the world," asks this organ, "can it concern the ambassador of the German empire if Mr. Roosevelt undertakes a trip to the West? And since no other ambassador or minister turned out, why must Herr Speck von Sternburg be the one to push in? Why this running after a man who, like his whole nation, is unable to comprehend such spectacular politics?" The organ we are quoting expresses contempt for "Herr Speck von Sternburg," who pronounces "the treasured Bismarckian principles antiquated" and went to the railway station to "abstract a shakehand" from the President. What Germany must do, in the opinion of this and other journals in the fatherland, is stop "servilities of attitude" toward the United States, which is "an upstart Power" and "not to be put on a level with the great historical states." The United States, "like every upstart," misunderstands any "consideration" accorded it. And so forth and so forth. The *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin) says Roosevelt is really looking forward to the day when every European Power will be driven from the American continent. The whole tone of Roosevelt's ideas, it says, is ultimately menacing to Great Britain, the possessor of Canada. Nothing of this sort has, apparently, occurred to the British press. The London *Times* thinks the President's utterances regarding South America and a great navy are due to the fact that the United States has a vast inland population which necessarily fails to appreciate fully the significance of sea power. We read:

"Away from the two great seaboards of the republic the vast inland population of the United States is yet only imperfectly educated to the inexorable necessity of naval power for the practical maintenance of the very doctrine to which every State in the Union is doubtless ready to yield hearty assent in theory. One is apt to forget that, tho the American republic is watered by two oceans, there are vast numbers of Americans in the heart of that great continent who have probably never seen the sea, or who at least have never realized what the sea means in the life and mutual relations of nations."

The idea that President Roosevelt has any ultimate reference to Canada is not tolerated by the Birmingham *Daily Post*, which puts the matter thus:

"The Dominion of Canada, to which not only British, but United States emigrants are flocking in rapidly increasing numbers, is by every voluntary tie of love and loyalty bound up in the British empire. Our West Indian islands are valuable possessions not lightly to be surrendered; while British Honduras, in Central America, and British Guiana, in South America, are footholds on the Western continents which would make us jealous of outside interference likely to disturb the international equilibrium in that part of the world. So far, then, our interest in the Monroe Doctrine is identical with that of the United States, and President Roosevelt's statement on the subject need cause us no concern."

The President's remarks regarding the efficiency of armies and navies should be deeply pondered, thinks *The Daily Telegraph* (London), because the British army and navy are none too efficient. *The Standard* (London) declares that Great Britain does not want financial control of any of the states in the New World. As regards the isthmian canal it adds:

"There was a time when his reference to the projected canal through the isthmus of Panama would have been considered to contain elements of offense. Mr. Roosevelt was very explicit in asserting that it must be under the entire control of the United States, in peace and war, and must never be used to that coun-

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try's detriment. In other words, it must be, for all practical purposes, a part of the territory of the republic. It is largely in order to secure the canal from foreign interference that he pleads for a stronger navy. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty was expressly designed to guard against this construction of a waterway under the hand of the States. But we have now withdrawn from the position taken up when that instrument was framed, and we understand the conditions of sea-power too well not to know that America can never rely on being able to use the canal unless she commands the waters at both ends. For that purpose a numerous and efficient navy is indispensable."

Mr. Roosevelt has certainly enlarged the scope of the Monroe Doctrine by what he has said on his Western tour thus far, says the *Journal des Débats* (Paris):

"It has been admitted hitherto—and the inference was justified by the messages even of the present President—that the Doctrine could not be used as a shield by Spanish-American republics which violated the rights of European nations, provided always that the latter, in obtaining satisfaction, did not go to the length of territorial acquisition. Now, the novelty of these Roosevelt utterances is that the stipulation 'no acquisition of territory' has been supplemented by the additional stipulation 'no acquisition of a control that would be equivalent to territorial acquisition.' The English word 'control' has no very defined meaning, and this lack of definiteness has already led to surprises in diplomacy. . . . The second characteristic feature of the Roosevelt utterances is the emphasis laid by the President upon the necessity of building a powerful United States navy. It would be ridiculous, he said in substance, to brandish the Monroe Doctrine and threaten foreign Powers with it. But it would be still more ridiculous to assume such an attitude without being in a position to back words up with deeds. For, he says, it is only through a powerful navy that the United States can command respect for the famous Doctrine. Judging from the present state of mind of Americans, we may rest assured that Mr. Roosevelt will have no trouble in getting them to follow his advice on this point."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE SECLUSION OF PORTUGAL.

WE must not be surprised by any sudden news from Portugal, even if revolution be hinted at, concludes the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), after a pessimistic study of conditions in the land of Camoens. The Portuguese Government, we read, "takes every precaution to conceal from the rest of Europe the very critical situation in which the little country finds itself." "Nowhere," it is added, "does the Government act in greater disregard of the nation, more particularly since the parliamentary system in Portugal is a mere comedy by which nobody is fooled any more." At the same time the Belgian paper repeats its familiar admonition not to be misled by the comments of the Madrid press on the situation, for the Spaniards always try to discredit Portugal in the eyes of the rest of Europe.

According to recent despatches, the working classes, the students, and the unemployed have been rioting in the streets of Coimbra and elsewhere. The immediate cause of the disturbance was the imposition of alleged inequitable increases of taxation upon holders of stalls in the market-places. The authorities promised a redress of these grievances, whereupon, for some unstated reason, the rioting was renewed and "many people have been killed in the streets." The strict censorship, according to the London *Standard*, "makes it impossible to ascertain what is passing." The cabinet reconstructed last February because of the financial situation, is violently denounced, and the Madrid *Liberal* thinks revolution may not be far off. The Lisbon *Secolo* does not seem to be aware of any very serious state of affairs.

One of the most striking features of European comment on the affairs of Portugal is the sedulous care with which that section of the British press supporting the Balfour ministry refrains from remarks on the internal affairs of Dom Carlos's kingdom. The tempting opportunity afforded by the recent visit of Edward VII. to Lisbon, for instance, drew from the London *Times* two or three columns of editorial enthusiasm over King Diniz, who ruled Portugal in the thirteenth century, over Don Juan de Castro, "the conqueror of Diu," and over Alfonso Sanchez, who "was carried to America by a storm six years before Columbus crossed the ocean." But not a word could the great London daily bring itself to say concerning the internal affairs of the land which, it ventures to think, "is but remotely concerned with European politics, thanks to a geographical position which gives her, in more than the geographical sense, a peninsular character." This reticence is explained in the German press on the basis of alleged British designs on the Portuguese possessions in Africa, those possessions having, according to the Berlin *Post*, strategic importance of the first magnitude to Great Britain.

DISAPPEARANCE AND REAPPEARANCE OF THE SERVIAN CONSTITUTION.

IN the comparatively brief period of about a quarter of an hour, Alexander I., King of Servia, wiped the constitution of his country out of existence, became an absolute despot, and subsequently reverted to the character of a limited monarch with a fresh constitution in his hand. All this happened so quickly that the European press has not yet had time to agree how it happened. The idea is a hereditary one in the Servian royal family, and the King's recent success with it is attributed to the experience he has had in applying it before. The constitution that was wiped out had existed for two consecutive years. The King had three objections to it. An uncensored press was tolerated by it. The secret ballot enacted under it led to the election of Radicals. Finally, Queen Draga did not like it. The King declares that the new constitution is not a new constitution at all, but simply the old one restored. A suspicion prevails, however, that Alexander is mistaken on this point. But he has been enabled to start with a clean slate and to rid himself of his opponents in every department of the Government. The *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest) observes:

"It would appear that the untractableness of the senate did not, as alleged, afford the prevailing motive for the upheaval of the Servian constitution. The motive seems to have been that the Radical element had an absolute majority in senate and Skupshtina. It was felt in Belgrade that the predominance of this party was not to be borne, and should be got rid of by dictatorial treatment of the constitution. No doubt, too, the constitution of 1901 contains other provisions—secret ballot, for instance—which did not leave it very pliable or susceptible of amendment in legal form, in consequence of this very predominance of the Radical party. . . . It may be doubted if the proclamation of a new constitution can be to the best interest of Servia. It seems, on the contrary, as if the measure—apart from its lack of legal sanction—must prove a shock to the public conscience and lead to new party struggles."

Austrian opinion, to which Alexander is compelled by the peculiarities of his position to be deferential, does not quite approve of his proceedings. The *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna), a semi-official organ, says the King of Servia has committed a blunder. A Radical constitution may have in the end a Conservative effect, but no such influence can result from a series of constitutional upheavals. And "One Who Knows Servia" thus writes to the London *News*:

"Some of us have long expected what has now happened. King Alexander I. is an uncompromising young autocrat. Parliament, constitution, national wishes—all count for naught when weighed against his will. He was a mere boy when his father—in consequence, some persons believe, of hypnotic influence—abdicated. Later there came the time when his Majesty

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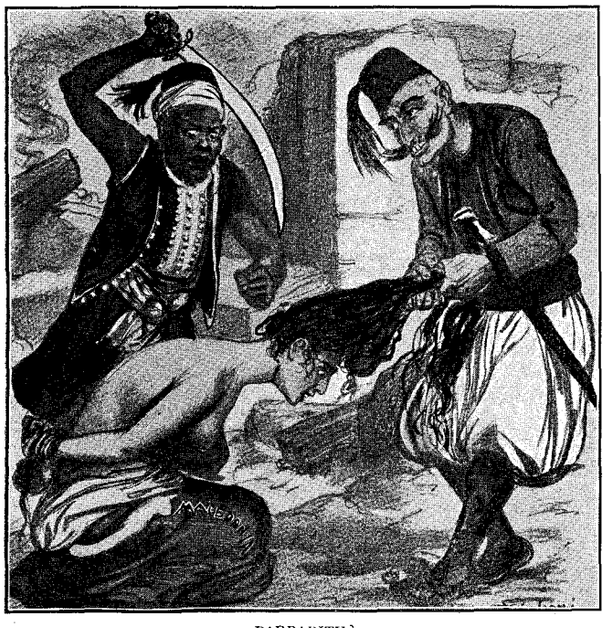
was to have wedded a European princess—a splendid match for Servia, and one in which two emperors and an empress were interesting themselves. But the wilful youngster insisted upon marrying the widow of a commoner, thereby alienating the friendship of all the courts of Europe. There was also the incident of the young King instructing the army to shoot his father should he return to Servia. The abdicated King pleaded with his son for reconciliation, but pleaded in vain. Then came a pathetic sequel, the father dying, and, as many persons believe, dying of a broken heart. The visit to the parental tomb, to insure recognition at the Austrian court, is matter of recent history. And now we have this latest act of youthful majesty—the constitution temporarily 'suspended,' and a people's freedom obliterated. It all has a very ugly look."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ALBANIA'S RELATION TO THE MACEDONIAN CRISIS.

ABDUL HAMID, the Sultan, recruits his personal bodyguard mainly from among the Albanians. His individual safety depends upon them to an extent which recalls the hold of the Pretorians upon some of the ancient Roman emperors. Now, the natives of Albania, having maturely considered the Macedonian reform scheme, assert that they can never tolerate it. Their opposition has taken the form of attacks upon towns within the area of "reform." The list of killed is considerable, and actually includes a Russian consul who had come upon the Macedonian scene as a reformer. The dilemma of the Sultan is cruel. Action against the Albanians has a tendency to seem in Moslem eyes an abdication of his cherished position as Commander of the Faithful. To side openly with the Albanians means a defiance of Russia, which spells ruin. The Sultan is now suspected of using Germany as a buffer between himself and the rest of Europe, somewhat in the spirit of the proverbial drowning man. Germany's alleged secret support of Abdul Hamid in



BARBARITY?
The Sultan wants a lock of her hair in loving remembrance.
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

his extremity is denounced in the London *Times*, the Paris *Siècle*, and other organs, British and French.

The ability of these Albanians thus to hold Europe in check has concentrated the world's attention upon them. They number a million and a half, and altho there is a Roman Catholic as well as a Greek Catholic element among them, they are mostly Mohammedans. Their frontier marches with that of Macedonia for miles, and their rooted aversion to the reform scheme is based upon the precepts of the Koran. That sacred volume, as authoritatively expounded, regards the right to bear arms as divine, and participation in it by those outside the fold as a fatal error. The religion of the prophet being the one true faith, all others are necessarily false, and the arming of the Christians is,

THE WAITING POLICY.
The saw will speedily resume its movements.
—*Le Rire* (Paris).

therefore, not to be endured upon any such specious plea of toleration as is made for the Macedonian reform scheme. All this appeals with embarrassing force to the piety of the Sultan's bodyguard. The feelings of the Sultan himself are well brought out by a writer in *The Fortnightly Review* (London):

"The Sultan is a deeply and intensely religious man in the highest sense of the word, a man convinced that as Calif he is the representative and servant of Allah, and that in the long run he, or another Calif, must restore all the might and all the dominions of his great predecessors. . . . He is the actual, autocratic, and irresponsible Calif, as long as he obeys the laws of the Prophet and the orthodox Mohammedan traditions of the Prophet's sayings and opinions, known as the Multeka. It is said by the Ulema, the most exacting and conservative of all religious bodies under the sun, that the Sultan has never diverged a hair's breadth from any of these laws and, precepts. Consequently, in the Mohammedan world he has grown to be looked on as a person of almost divine sanctity, and with this type of a true believer before them, the Mohammedans throughout their world have come to regard Mohammedanism as something infinitely more important than the mere possession of territory. If Turkey loses a province it is only part of Allah's scheme. The time must come to right all things. And no one seems to believe in this more than the Sultan himself."

The only channel by which the faith, proceeds this authority, "can be transmitted to mankind is through the Calif—the successor of him to whom it was revealed." The difficulty of the Sultan's position toward the Albanians is apparent. But the *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna) says Abdul Hamid means to put down the Albanians with all necessary force. "This is not the first occasion," it remarks, "upon which Turkey has had to deal with her self-willed Albanian subjects. She has always succeeded in bringing those tribesmen to their obedience, altho the effort at times was considerable. The Albanians may have thought that the Sultan's recent proceedings against them were not undertaken in earnest. They will soon perceive how much they deceive themselves." This utterance is discounted in Europe

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as emanating from an Austrian source. An utterance from an Italian source, the ministerial *Tribuna* (Rome), is significant in view of Italian claims to Albania in the event of a "rectification" of Balkan frontiers. The Italian paper says:

"The Albanians have had recourse to open war after protesting against the intention of the Powers to establish equality of rights between themselves and the Christians, against what they consider the culpable yielding of the Sultan and against the prospect of seeing their position as a privileged race diminished. The Porte has made clandestine intimations that the Austro-Russian scheme of reforms faces obstacles of a nature calculated to bring about that Balkan conflagration which it is so much desired to avoid. This sort of talk has been echoed by more than one journal from the first manifestation of Albanian resistance; but it does not seem to us that it can withstand dispassionate examination. For Turkey is certainly an expert in dilatoriness. Every promise of reform, solemnly made under pressure of external or internal events, suddenly encounters some serious obstacle justifying a reactionary move."

The situation, therefore, says the Italian daily, requires that "the antiquated methods of antiquated diplomacy" be done away with, and that the Powers unite in the face of Turkey and bid her reform or disappear. It hopes for some such action as this, which alone will suppress the Albanians. These hopes are borne out by what appears in the *Vecherna Poshta* (Sofia), which says the French, German, Italian, and British governments have instructed their consuls in the Albania-Macedonia region to report fully the state of affairs, and it infers some concerted action in consequence. The killing of the Russian consul by the Albanians—who hate the Russians—is undoubtedly the most serious aspect of the affair to the Czar's Government. It led to the statement in the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) that Turkey must not try Russia's patience too far. Finally, we extract the following characterization of the Albanians from an editorial in the London *Tablet:*

"The Albanians, Arnauts, or Skipetar, as they call themselves, are one of the most truly primitive races in Europe. Aboriginal to the soil, untainted by any foreign immigration within historic times, and speaking a language which resembles Basque in being without traceable affinities, they are an insoluble problem to ethnology. Their customs are those of the Homeric Greeks, their vices and virtues those of the mountaineer in all lands. Their system of jurisprudence is based on the hereditary blood feud, enforced by public opinion, so that the assassin is in a certain sense the mandatory of the community."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DENMARK AND INTERNATIONAL DIPLOMACY.

DENMARK'S policy is just now a matter of far-reaching importance to two Powers—the United States and Germany. For this reason, among others, great significance is attached in the European press to a series of recent events at the court of Copenhagen. King Christian IX. celebrated his eighty-fifth birthday amid the rejoicings of his people, and Emperor William, of Germany, honored the Danish capital with his presence for seventy-two hours. The cordiality of Copenhagen comment indicates that the head of the house of Hohenzollern flourished neither a mailed fist nor a veiled fist, but a frank and friendly fist. Even the Socialist press of Denmark speaks glowingly of William II., the ruler who has denounced the Socialist movement and Socialists generally in unsparing terms. The anomaly is attributed to the Emperor's cordiality of attitude toward the recently elected Socialist burgomaster of Copenhagen, with whom he discussed architecture affably. English newspapers assure the Emperor that all this will never get him the Danish West Indies. The United States, as the London *Times* disinterestedly suggests, will see to that.

But the most anti-German British dailies admit that the Hohenzollern has made a hit in Denmark. This is indeed a triumph, for North Schleswig was wrested by German valor from the Danes about forty years ago. The Danes of the conquered region clung to their mother tongue and their traditions, inspiring thus a policy of Germanization that has not been without its reward in open wounds. And now the world beholds the German Emperor quitting Copenhagen followed by the blessings of the Danish newspapers. The following comment from the *Politiken* (Copenhagen) is only characteristic:

"We Danes are vitally interested in seeing to it that our relations with Germany are placed upon a footing of intimate friendship. We have much to learn and much to gain from Germany, whose civilization impresses and attracts us, without any occasion for us to stultify our own material and spiritual character. It is earnestly to be hoped that the Emperor William will derive the best possible impression from his sojourn amongst us. His trip was of great importance to our little nation. He honors himself who honors the guest that arrives in friendship as neighbor and relative."

Numerous personal references to William II., all of an effusive tendency, characterize this utterance. The *Danebrog* (Copenhagen), organ of a ministerial political group, is equally enthusiastic. "We are anxious," it adds, "that in our mighty neighbor to the south a correct sense of our friendliness should prevail." The *Kjobenhavn* says Emperor William won all hearts in Denmark by his noble courtesy, while the *Socialdemokraten*, the affiliations of which are sufficiently denoted by its name, says Danish Socialists greet him not as the enemy of their cause but as the ruler of a kindred nation. All this has a somewhat stunning effect, as already noted, upon London organs, which refer to the Danish West Indies and the suspicious United States. In Germany the newspapers make no such disenchanting allusions. They print, instead, delectable extracts from the Danish organs, flavored with the sweetness of their own comment. "Copenhagen is a hospitable city," declares the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), "where the German has long been warmly welcomed." "The whole German people love Denmark," says the *Lokalanzeiger* (Berlin). And so it goes.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

HEROD, PILATE, AND JUDAS.—A priest in France, says the *Eclair* (Paris), has gone "too far" in comparing the President to Herod, the Premier to Judas, and a former Premier to Pilate.

THE REASON WHY.—"To-day there is something in the nature of a Unionist *débâcle* in the constituencies," says *The National Review* (London), "and experts in electioneering will tell you that one of the causes of this collapse is the fear of the average Englishman that a vote given to the Government may be a vote given to the German Emperor."

AN UNMADE ALLIANCE.—The fact that no alliance exists between the United States and Russia seems odd to *The Weekly Freeman* (Dublin), which referred to the subject as follows in its St. Patrick's Day number, printed on green paper: "Since the days of Franklin, the relations between these two great countries have been remarkably amicable. Yet one never hears of a 'Russo-American Alliance.' Why is that? Is it that the friendship between Russia and the republic is so genuine that there is no need for any such artificial arrangement?"

A JACOBIN.—Anti-clerical circles in France are agitated by the appearance of a newly founded daily in Paris called the *Action*. This organ, which has leaped into a sudden popularity, thanks to the active support of a group in the chamber, announces itself an "Anti-clerical-Republican-Socialist." It has adopted the famous calender of the French Revolution, and its first number was dated "9 Germinal, Year III," which corresponds to March 29, 1903. The *Action* announces in black type that "it will particularly denounce, excoriate, baffle, the enemy of all truth, of all right, of all life—the church," and one of its "great features" is to be an anti-clerical serial story.

WILLIAM II.'S IDEA OF HIMSELF.—That able and well-edited Roman Catholic magazine, the Paris *Correspondant*, has lately printed a selection from the utterances of the German Emperor which afford some notion of that potentate's estimate of himself. "I am your Emperor," said William II., once to the Germans, "by an immutable decree of God." Again: "What I require of my people is a fidelity that never wavers." Two years ago he declared: "The assertion of an Emperor must not be disputed." Last June he remarked: "Frightful was the time, bitter were the years, before Germany had an Emperor." To a gathering of German bishops he said: "Regard me as the intermediary between you and Germany's ancient God."

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Darrel of the Blessed Isles."—Irving Bacheller. (Lothrop Publishing Company, $1.50.)

"More Money for the Public Schools."—Charles W. Eliot. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1 net.)

"The Gray Cloak."—Harold MacGrath. (The Bobbs-Merrill Company, $1.50.)

"The Blow from Behind."—Fred C. Chamberlain. (Lee & Shepard, San Francisco, $1 net.)

"More Tales from Tolstoy."—Translated by R. Nisbet Bain. (Brentano's, $1.50.)

"The Eternal Woman."—Dorothea Gerard. (Brentanos, $1.50.)

"On the Mountain Division."—Kirk Parson. (Eaton & Mains, $1.)

"The Testimony of Reason."—Samuel L. Phillips. (Neale Publishing Company, $0.50.)

"More Baskets and How to Make Them."—Mary White. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1 net.)

"The Conquering of Kate."—J. P. Mowbray. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.50.)

"The Voice in the Desert."—Pauline B. Mackie. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.50.)

"The Nature-Study Idea."—L. H. Bailey. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1 net.)

"The Philippine Islands, 1493-1803."—Edited by Emma H. Blair and James A. Robertson. Vol. II., 1521-1569. (Arthur H. Clark Company, Cleveland, O., in 55 volumes, $4 net per volume.)

"A Rose of Normandy."—William R. A. Wilson. (Little, Brown & Co., $1.50.)

"The Turk and His Lost Provinces."—William Eleroy Curtis. (F. H. Revell Company, $2 net.)

"American Industrial Problems."—W. R. Lawson. (McClure, Phillips & Co.)

"Contemporary France."—Gabriel Hanotaux. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $3.75 net.)

"Barbara, a Woman of the West."—John H. Whitson. (Little, Brown & Co., $1.50.)

"Flower-o'-the-Corn."—S. R. Crockett. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.50.)

"Charles Di Tocca."—A tragedy by Cale Young Rice. (McClure, Phillips & Co.)

"The Story of an East Side Family."—Lillian W. Betts. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.50.)

"The Rise of Ruderick Clowd."—Josiah Flynt. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.50.)

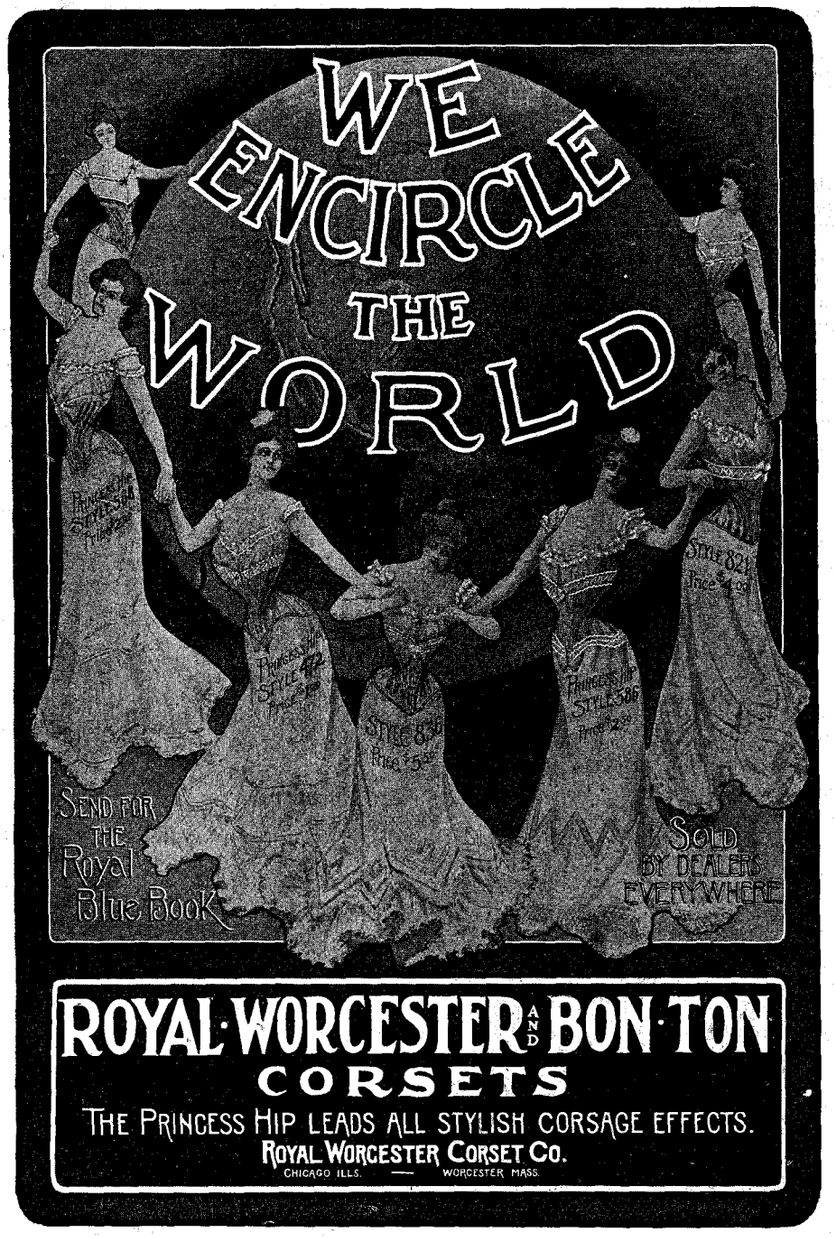
"Until Seventy Times Seventy." (Thomas Whittaker, $1.)

"Golden Fleece."—David Graham Phillips. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.50.)

"What Shall I Do to be Saved?"—E. E. Byrum. (Gospel Trumpet Publishing Company, $0.50.)

"Washington: Its Sights and Insights."—Mrs. Harriet E. Monroe. (Funk & Wagnalls Company, $1 net.)

"Lamb's Biographical Dictionary of the United States."—Edited by John H. Brown. Vols. I to V. (The Federal Book Company of Boston.)



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CURRENT POETRY.

The Garden of the Sepulcher.

By EDWIN MARKHAM.

Now in the place where he was crucified there was a garden and in the garden a new sepulcher, hewn out of the rock. . . . There laid they Jesus, therefore, and rolled a stone unto the door of the sepulcher.

It was a night of calls and far replies,
A night of trembling for that Serpent head
In gulfs that were before the eldest dead—
A night of whispering haste along the skies,
Prayer, and a wondering down of seraph eyes;
While stilled Jerusalem, washed in the moon's
light,
Lay like a brood of sepulchers, ghost-white.

The dark was dying silverly, that strange,
Still hour when Earth is falling toward the day—
That hour of spacious silence and delay
When all things poise upon the hinge of change.
The guardsmen had grown silent on their round,
Their file was sinking, when a crash of sound—
Darkness—a reel of Earth—a rush of light—
Cleft rocks—then scent of aloes on the night!

Their faces turned to faces of the dead,
Their spears fell clamoring terribly as they fled.
And He stood risen in the guarded place,
With empire in His gesture—on His face
The hush of muted music and the might
That drew the stars down on the ancient night.

Tall in the first-light, mystical and pale,
He stood as one who dares and can not fail,
As some high conscript of the Bright Abodes,
As one still called to travel on wild roads
In Love's divine adventure—His white face
Hushed with heroic purpose for the race;
Yet wistful of the men who should deny Him,
And wistful of the years that should belie Him.

With peace of heart the blind world could not
break,
He took a path the young leaves keep awake.
Glad of the day come back and loving all,
He passed across the morning, felt the cool,
Sweet, kindling air blown upward from the pool.
A burning bush was reddening by the wall;
An oleander bough was full of stirs,
Struck by the robes of unseen messengers.

The hills broke purpling, as the sun's bright edge
Pushed slowly up behind a rocky ledge;
The hovering dome of the Temple, gray and cold,
Burned out with sudden, unexpected gold;
A light wind silvered up the olive slope,
And all the world was wonder and wild hope.
It was life's crowned, supreme, victorious hour;
The wintry world was trembling into flower.

And now the King! and rumors ran of Him.
Upon the quick lips of the Cherubim,
Leaning from Heaven and counting all the tears,
Yet hearing through the grief of ages dim
The mighty song that binds our mortal years.

—In New York *Herald*.

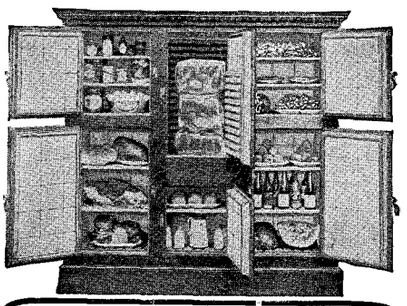
What of the Victory?

By ZONA GALE.

Pale roses and pale leaves and little wings,
And all the silver flow of early light,
And all the lute-like notes the morning sings
Out of the bier of night.

For night is past. Have I not fought my way
Out of the dark? Yet, here within the bright,
Imperious presence of celestial day,
I mourn—O God!—the night.

—In *Smart Set*.



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The Child in the Garden.

By HENRY VAN DYKE.

When to the garden of untroubled thought
I came of late, and saw the open door,
And wished again to enter, and explore
The sweet, wild ways with stainless bloom in-
wrought,
And bowers of innocence with beauty fraught,
It seemed some purer voice must speak before
I dared to tread that garden loved of yore,
That Eden lost unknown and found unsought.

Then just within the gate I saw a child,—
A stranger-child, yet to my heart most dear,—
He held his hands to me, and softly smiled
With eyes that knew no shade of sin or fear:
"Come in," he said, "and play awhile with me;
I am the little child you used to be."

—In April *Atlantic Monthly.*

The City at Night.

By LOUISE MORGAN SILL.

Night has a thousand mysteries, not least
This of a mighty City as it lies
With thought self-centered, introspective eyes
That view it own mirage of work or feast,
Its pain and crime, its love and hope and truth,
Its holy joy and its unhappy ruth.
It sees no outer beauty of the night,
No royal stars that tread a stately dance,
No glory of the heavens spread about.
Turned ever inward is the city's sight,
Like men tense-spoken at a game of chance
Unconscious of eternity without.

—In April *New Metropolitan.*

Song.

By GOUVERNEUR MORRIS.

Your kiss, beloved, was to me
As if all flowers of Araby,
And every fresh and fragrant rose
That ever blew, shall blow, or blows
Had all her sweetness taken up
And poured into one perfect cup
For me to drain. . . .
Kiss me again!

—In April *McClure's Magazine.*

Ideals.

By E. H. SOTHERN.

I sat beneath the roses on a day . . .
And I was lonely, for the day was fair,
So made myself a God . . . a God of clay,
And sculptured every grace I thought most rare
Into the senseless mud, then knelt in prayer;

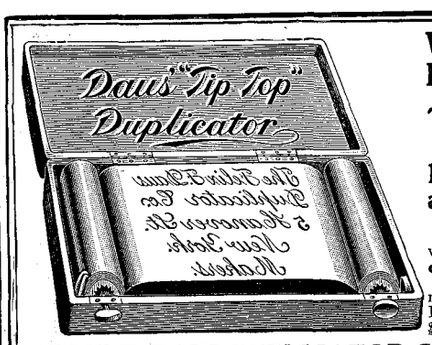
Crying, "I want! I want!" Vaguely, untaught,
Seeking the noble, beautiful, and good,
As from the earth my nimble fingers wrought,
Not lips that spake, nor eyes that understood,
But eyes and lips that answered as I would!

The image mirrored all the best in me,
All things I craved to worship and adore:
Beauty and youth, hope, love and chastity,
Honor and truth . . . all these and something
more
That men cry out, and kill, and hunger for;

That dearer self, that sweet companionship,
Which gaining, gladly from all Edens hurled,
Man sees a thousand beauties eye nor lip
Hath ever spoken, ever seen unfurled,
Lending a new-found glory to the world.

Kneeling I prayed, "Give me from all the earth
One woman, but one woman, who shall be
All that my starving soul would bring to birth
From this dead loam!" As tho to answer me
The leaves fell wide, and one said, "I am she!"

'Twas thus she came, and morrows waxed and
waned,
And for a moon I dreamed all dreams were true;
Then saw I both what I had lost and gained:
The one I prayed for, and the one I knew . . .
And my soul died within me at the view!



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I sat beneath the cypress on a day . . .
And I was weary, for the day was bare,
So cried, "O give me back my God of clay
Whereon my fancy sculptured all things fair!"
Then spake a voice that said, "Behold it there!"

There lay my broken image neath the yew,
Shattered past mending, all its beauties flown,
And my numbed fingers can not build anew
As on that day when youth's bright summer shone.
Over the poor fragments now I weep alone.

—In *Collier's Weekly.*

The Sleepy Song.

By JOSEPHINE DODGE DASKAM.

As soon as the fire burns red and low,
And the house up-stairs is still,
She sings me a queer little sleepy song,
Of sheep that go over the hill.

The good little sheep run quick and soft,
Their colors are gray and white:
They follow their leader nose to tail,
For they must be home by night.

And one slips over and one comes next,
And one runs after behind,
The gray one's nose at the white one's tail,
The top of the hill they find.

And when they get to the top of the hill
They quietly slip away,
But one runs over and one comes next
Their colors are white and gray.

And over they go, and over they go,
And over the top of the hill,
The good little sheep run thick and fast,
And the house up-stairs is still.

And one slips over and one comes next,
The good little, gray little sheep!
I watched how the fire burns red and low,
And she says that I fall asleep.

—In April *McClure's Magazine.*

PERSONALS.

Took Him at His Word.—Charles T. Yerkes, the street-railway magnate, was in Philadelphia recently visiting relatives. He told there one evening an amusing story about an uncle of his, which we take from the New York *Tribune:*

"My good old uncle," he said, "was getting short of hoop-poles. He was afraid that in a month, unless he replenished his stock, he would have to shut down his plant. But hoop-poles were scarce. There were none on the market. Turn where he would he could find no sellers of these articles that are so necessary to the cooper's trade. One morning he was stopped on the road by a colored man who asked for alms.

"'Sam,' he said to the colored man, 'you go get me some hoop-poles. I'll pay you a fine price for them. And then you won't have to beg.'

"'Where can I get hoop-poles?' Sam inquired.

"'I don't care where you get them, only get them,' said my uncle.

"All right, sir,' Sam replied, and, lo and behold, the next day he appeared bright and early at the factory with a big load of poles.

"'Sam, you're a jewel,' said Uncle, and he paid the old man on the nail. Then curiosity got the better of him, and he asked where the poles had come from.

"'I stole 'em,' Sam answered, moving off a little.

"'Where did you steal them?'

"'Up in your woods, sir, behind your ten-acre

Now is the Time to Invest.

The New York Herald says: "The Rogers syndicate, in securing the franchise (ferry franchise), will make large investments in the Borough of Richmond, it was said. Staten Island ought to have a population of 500,000 instead of 80,000 as now."

The New York Sun, Aug. 8, 1902, says: "H. H. Rogers, of the Standard Oil Company, and friends made an experimental trip to Staten Island yesterday in 13 minutes." See "Rush Continues" page facing reading in front.

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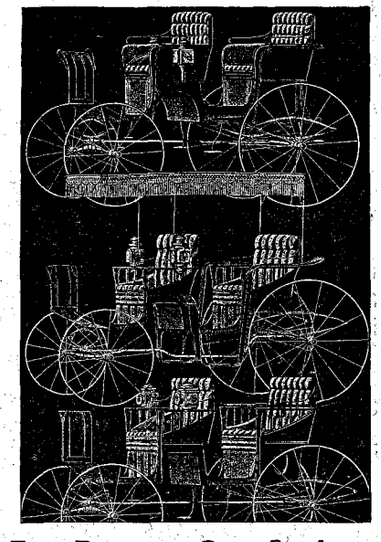

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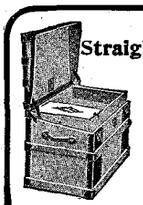

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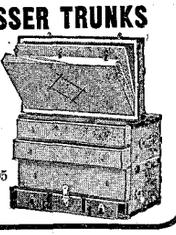

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pasture,' Sam out in the road by this time called, and then he made off at a good round trot."

Rockefeller's Shower of Gold.—The peons of southern Mexico are singing the praises of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., while they are in the enjoyment of such golden wealth as they never dreamed could come to them, says a despatch to the New York *Sun*. The cause of this jubilation is described as follows:

When Mr. Rockefeller arrived at Juarez on the Rio Grande border nearly a month ago and started on his trip through the country he distributed alms with a prodigal hand among the crowds of beggars and peons who were gathered at every station. This lasted until the City of Mexico was reached. It was in that city that Mr. and Mrs. Rockefeller became impressed with the actual suffering that existed among the thousands of poor people. In their little side trips to points of interest about the city they gave alms amounting to hundreds of dollars to the supplicants. They decided to give the mendicants a real treat on their trip to this city and the ruins of Mitla. Mr. Rockefeller obtained from banks in the City of Mexico a number of sacks of gold coin of the denomination of $5 and $10, with a few of higher denominations which were to be given in exceptional cases to needy persons.

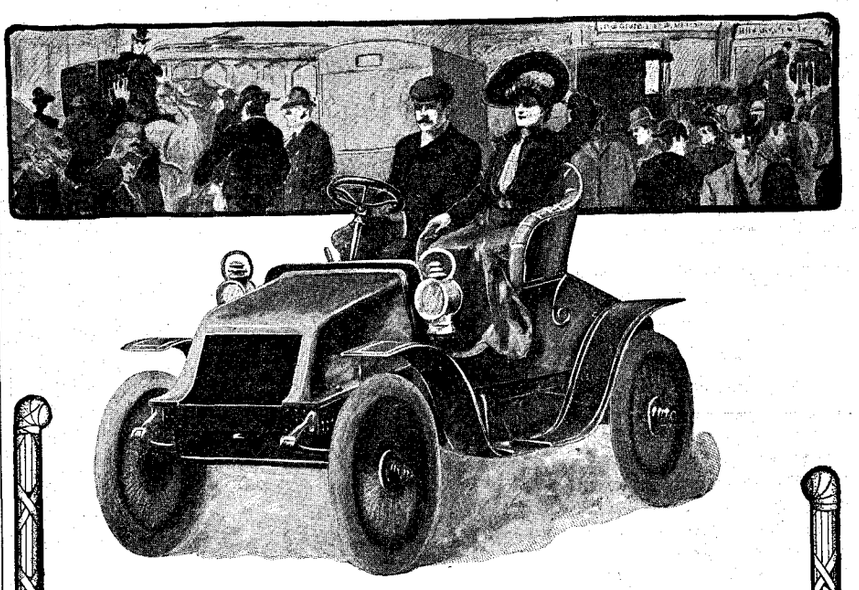
It was one of the most marvelous tours ever made in this part of Mexico by an American tourist. From the time the party left the City of Mexico until they reached here throngs of peons and beggars at the stations were treated to the welcome sensation of receiving a shower of gold.

They went into the huts of the poor Indians and bestowed alms with a tenderness that called upon their heads showers of blessings from the devout Mexicans. Never before in the history of Mexico has there been so much gold in circulation in this part of the country.

An American Title.—While John Hays Hammond, the eminent mining engineer who has been identified with much of the development of the Transvaal, says *The Saturday Evening Post*, was addressing the American Society for the Advancement of Science, comment was made on his youthful appearance. One of his South African colleagues then remarked:

"The fact is, that, altho Mr. Hammond has long held an enviable place at the head of his profession, he is still in his forties. His record is typical of American alertness. His entrance into the busy gold-fields of Johannesburg was marked by a characteristic incident.

"As is well known, the remarkable character and extent of the gold-diggings in the South African Republic attracted thither many men of high standing. On the steamer from Southampton to Cape Town Mr. Hammond's fellow passengers included many titled Britishers, all bound for the same destination, the Rand. Upon arrival there Mr. Hammond found himself waiting his turn in a noble line to sign his plain, democratic name to the hotel register. In front of him were a Knight Commander of the Honorable Order of the Bath, a Knight of the Exalted Order of the Star of India, two members of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, two barons, and one duke. The letters necessary to distinguish these great personages were imposing, and in one case consumed three lines of the hotel register. With much interest Mr. Hammond watched the registration of nobility. He realized that tho ability



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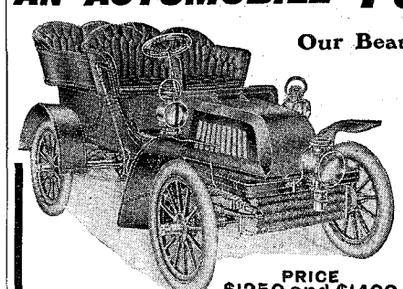

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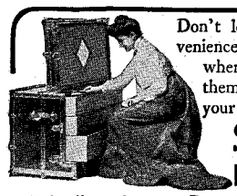

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"His companion was greatly interested and at the first opportunity asked:

"'John, what made you sign "A.R.A." after your name?'

"'Well, you see, one needs a title in this country.'

"'But what do those letters stand for?'

"'"All-Round Athlete,"' replied the mining engineer.

"Within three months from that time Mr. Hammond's genius had landed him in the position of consulting engineer and general-manager for the consolidated gold-fields; and serving under the directions of this resourceful American were half a dozen lords and other gentlemen of illustrious pedigree."

Herreshoff and the Camera.—Nat Herreshoff had an experience with a photographer recently which the New York *Mail and Express* relates:

The cradle of the *Reliance*, *Constitution*, *Columbia*, *Defender*, and *Vigilant* is the south shop, facing Narragansett Bay. The home of the designer and builder of these cup defenders is about a hundred yards away and faces the shop. It is not uncommon for photographers to perch on Herreshoff's front fence waiting for something to turn up. There was one there the other morning when the designer came out of his house to go to the works, and Herreshoff heard the snap of the shutter as he passed the man. Herreshoff seldom grows angry, but he was like an infuriated bull the moment he realized that he was caught in the camera which he had for so many years avoided. He fairly ran at the photographer and demanded:

"Give me that plate. I want that negative. If you do not give it to me at once I'll smash your whole outfit."

The photographer turned over the plate and the designer made a thousand pieces of it on his own fence. To make sure that there was no mistake, he smashed all the other plates also.

The Climate Did It.—When Mr. Bowen first went out to Caracas as the United States minister, says *The Saturday Evening Post*, President Castro called on him one afternoon. The two strolled into the garden and Mr. Bowen expressed his amazement at the rapidity of all vegetable growth in that climate.

"A seed planted overnight would result in forty trees the next day," was his laughing remark. Just then an American photographer passed, and asked to take a picture of the two distinguished men as they stood among the flowers. As he snapped the camera he made some laughing, disparaging remark about the picture being the long and the short of it. Mr. Bowen is six feet four inches, and President Castro reaches about to his shoulder. The President did not like the unkindly comparison, and looked up quickly at the new American Minister with a frown.

"Ah, Mr. President," said Mr. Bowen, "I was very small when I got here, but I shot up overnight in this marvelous climate of yours."

After the Wedding.—ETHEL: "How did you think the bride looked?"

GRACE: "Oh, remarkably well-groomed."—*Harvard Lampoon.*

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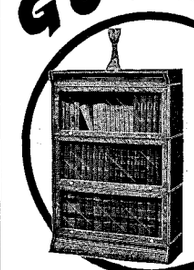

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Grip.—FIRST SPORT: "Why didn't you take her satchel to the station?"

SECOND DITTO: "I had the grip."—*Harvard Lampoon.*

Not Self-Supporting.—The little boy was doing his home lessons, and was asked if he knew who Atlas was.

"A giant who was supposed to support the world," answered the child.

"Oh, he supported the world, did he?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, who supported Atlas?"

The little fellow was nonplussed for a moment, but after some thought said:

"I expect he must have married a rich wife."—*Tit-Bits.*

Puck's Philosophy.—Praise from people that we despise generally convinces us that they have good points after all.—*Puck.*

Government by Majority.—"What's the matter, old boy?" asked his friend.

"Why, the fact is," said Paterfamilias, "I've just vetoed an Easter appropriation, but the family has passed it unanimously over my head!"—*Puck.*

A Hard Contract.—"I don't see why you should say they treat their chauffeur shabbily, when they pay four hundred dollars a month wages."

"But you forget that the poor chap has to pay all the fines out of that."—*Brooklyn Life.*

Her Objections.—"My dear," whispered the husband who had accompanied his better half to the shop where she expected to purchase a spring gown, "I think that dress with the black lace fixings on it is nobby. Why don't you get it?"

"Oh, it would never do," answered the wife. "Everybody is wearing that style."

"Then, here's another good-looking one—this one with the separate jacket and the strap fixings on the skirt."

"Mercy, no! Why nobody is wearing that!"—*Life.*

The Way of It.—TIRED THOMPSON: "Weary's got a nerve! He rushed right inter de Hoffman House an' ordered whisky!"

FRAYED FAGIN: "Get it?"

TIRED THOMPSON: "Sure! Dey thought he wuz some rich guy jest off an autermobile run!"—*Puck.*

The Proposal.—JOHN (sheepishly): "I—I s'pose you'll be gittin' married some time?"

BETTY (with a frightened air): "Oh, I dare say I shall some time."

JOHN: "I dare say I'll git married, too."

BETTY: "Oh."

JOHN: "P'r'aps we might both git married at the same time."

BETTY: "Wouldn't it be awful, John, if the parson should make a mistake and marry us to each other?"

JOHN: "I—I shouldn't mind."

BETTY: "No—neither should I, to tell you the truth, John."—*Tit-Bits.*

Where it Should Be.

The smile of satisfied delight
You see upon my face
Is there because it couldn't be
In any other place.

Harvard Lampoon.

He Had Warned Her.—MRS. KIDD: "Really, John! I wish you'd punish this boy. He kept

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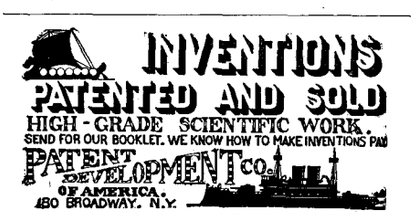
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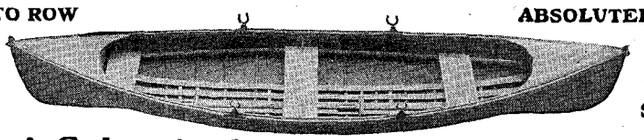

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making the queerest noises all though the service this morning."

IRREPRESSIBLE CHILD: "Boo hoo! 'Twasn't my fault. I told you I was a fire-engine before we started."—*Brooklyn Life.*

Engaged.—VISITOR: "Is Miss Rankin in?"

SERVANT, "Yes, sir."

VISITOR: "Is she engaged?"

SERVANT: "Yes, sir; but the gentleman ain't here this evening, sir. Come in."—*Tit-Bits.*

Peculiarities of Long Island.—The class in geography in one of the Brooklyn schools was asked by the teacher: "What are some of the natural peculiarities of Long Island?" The pupils tried to think, and after a while a boy raised his hand.

"I know," said he.

"Well, what are they?" asked the teacher.

"Why," said the boy with a triumphant look, "on the south side you see the sea and on the north side you hear the sound."—*Chicago Chronicle.*

The Second Day Out.—SAILOR (*shouting*): "Man overboard!"

NEWLYWED (*groaning*): "Lucky dog!"—*Puck.*

Too Inquisitive.—"Do you love your teacher, my little man?"

"G'wan! D' yer t'ink I'm goin' ter tell youse all about me love affairs?"—*Puck.*

Private.—IRATE LANDLORD (to couple who are taking a lovers' walk on his property): "Now, then, can't you read?"

AMOROUS YOUTH: "Oh, yes, we can read."

IRATE LANDLORD: "Then go to the end of this road and read the sign there."

AMOROUS YOUTH: "We have read it. It says 'Private,' and that's just why we came down here."—*Tit-Bits.*

Expensive.—KNICKER: "What are you going to give up during Lent?"

BOCKER: "The money for my wife's Easter hat."—*Brooklyn Life.*

Coming Events.

May 5-9.—Convention of the National Association of Cooperative Mutual Insurance Companies, at Chattanooga, Tenn.

May 6.—Convention of the American Jersey Cattle Club, at New York City.

May 10.—Convention of the General Society of the Daughters of the Revolution, at New York City.

May 11.—Convention of the International Brotherhood of International Paper-Makers, at Erie, Pa.

Convention of the United Hatters of North America, at New York City.

May 12.—Convention of the National Piano Dealers' Association, at Buffalo, N. Y.

National Convention of the Catholic Benevolent Legion, at Brooklyn, N. Y.

Convention of the Supreme Camp of Woodmen of the World, at Milwaukee, Wis.

Current Events.

Foreign.

THE BALKANS.

April 20.—The situation in the Balkans is growing worse and the Russian, Austrian, and German governments are uneasy.

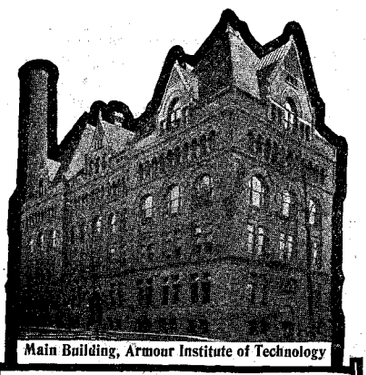
April 21.—A Turkish force defeats an insurgent band near Radovitz.

April 22.—A rigid censorship is maintained at Constantinople over Macedonian news.

April 24.—M. Maskow, the new Russian consul at Mitrovitza, is attacked and wounded by an Albanian.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

April 20.—The French Government, in carrying out the law ordering expulsion of unauthor-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ized orders in France, meets with some resistance.

The government forces again attack San Domingo City, but without success.

Signor Prinetti, Italy's Minister of Foreign Affairs, resigns.

Thousands are dying of famine in Kwang Si province, China.

April 21.—The British Parliament reassembles after the Easter recess.

The King of Italy receives General Wood in audience.

Rome celebrated the 2,656 anniversary of the city's birth.

April 22.—Alfred Dreyfus appeals to the French Minister of War for a reopening of his case.

Muley Mohammed, brother of the Sultan of Morocco, is proclaimed Emperor.

The Prince of Wales is to be appointed president of the royal commission, which is to represent Great Britain at the St. Louis fair.

April 23.—Details of the annihilation of a British force of 220 in Somaliland are received.

King Edward arrives in Naples from Malta.

Russia makes seven demands upon China, without the concession of which she refuses to evacuate Manchuria.

April 24.—King Edward consents to visit the Pope while he is in Rome.

April 25.—British forces under General Manning defeat the Mad Mullah's men in Somaliland.

England and Japan instruct their ministers at Peking to urge China to resist Russia's demands.

April 26.—French Socialist deputies draw up a bill for the separation of church and state.

President Vasquez establishes a provisional government in San Domingo.

Domestic.

April 20.—The appeal of the Northern Securities Company to the United States Supreme Court is filed and judge Sanborn modifies the decree to the extent of authorizing the two railroad companies to pay dividends.

The annual meeting of the United States Steel Corporation is held in Hoboken.

A number of collieries are closed in Pennsylvania, because the men refused to work nine hours on Saturday; more than 30,000 men are shut out.

April 21.—William J. Bryan again attacks ex-President Cleveland at a dinner in Kansas City.

Secretary Root directs the court-martial of a number of army officers in Alaska.

The United Mine Workers order all miners out on strike or shut out to return to work.

The Interstate Commerce Commission begins hearings on complaints against anthracite coal-carrying roads.

Kaiser Wilhelm II., the largest ocean liner afloat, arrives in New York.

Senator Hanna makes a speech at Columbus, O., defending organized labor.

April 22.—The Southern Educational Conference is opened in Richmond.

April 23.—Andrew Carnegie gives $600,000 to Tuskegee Institute.

The Interstate Commerce Commission holds that the proposed advance on freight rates on grain and grain products is unjustified.

Postmaster-General Payne summarily dismisses from office James N. Tyner, assistant-attorney-general for the Post-office Department.

April 24.—The President leaves Yellowstone Park and resumes his journey.

Secretary Root declines to grant General Funston's request for a court of inquiry to investigate charges of cruelty to Filipinos.

President Baer of the Reading Coal Company testifies before the Interstate Commerce commission.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals at Chicago restrains a number of Western railroads from discriminating against small shippers.

April 25.—Papers purporting to be those taken from the safe of the attorney-general for the Post-office Department by Mr. and Mrs. Tyner are submitted to Postmaster-General Payne.

Letters of recall of Herr von Hollenben are presented to Secretary Hay.

The armored cruiser *Colorado* is launched.

Andrew Carnegie gives $1,500,000 to Netherlands for a Temple of Peace at The Hague.

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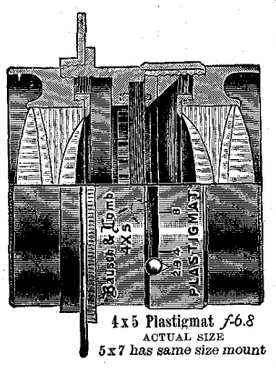

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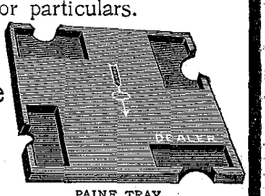

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April 26.—President Roosevelt spends the day at Grand Island, Nebr.

Secretary Hay directs Ambassador McCormack to present a strong protest against Russia's demands on China.

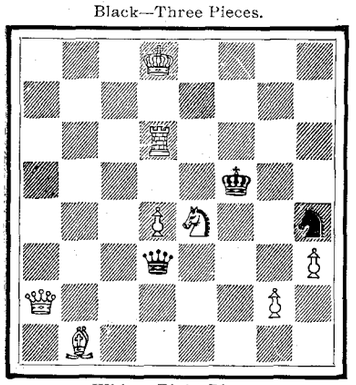
CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 831.

By D. PRIKRYL.

Black—Three Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

3 K 4; 8; 3 R 4; 5 k 2; 3 P S 2 s; 3 q 3 P; Q 5 P 1; 4 B 6.

White mates in two moves.

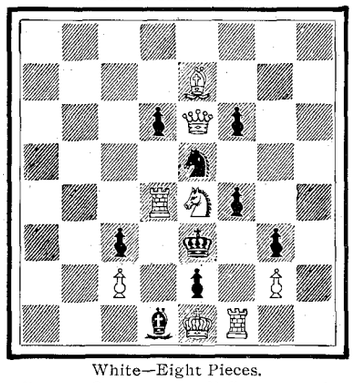
Problem 832.

By THE REV. ROGER J. WRIGHT.

First Prize *Reading Observer* Coronation Problem-Competition.

"*The Orb and the Cross.*"

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

8; 4 B 3; 3 p Q p 2; 4 s 3; 3 R S p 2; 2 p 1 k 1 p 1; 2 P 1 p 1 P 1; 3 b K R 2.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 825. Q—Q R 8.

No. 826.

1.	R—B 2 / K x R	2.	R—K 2 ! / P x R	3.	Kt—B 3, mate
1.	..... / P x R	2.	P—B 5 ! / K—Q 4	3.	R—B 5 mate

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; the Hon. Tom M. Taylor, Franklin, Tex.; J. J. Burke, Philadelphia; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; E. N. K., Harrisburg, Pa.; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; W. T. St. Auburn, Grossepointe Farms, Mich.; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; W. J. Ferris, Chester, Pa.; O.

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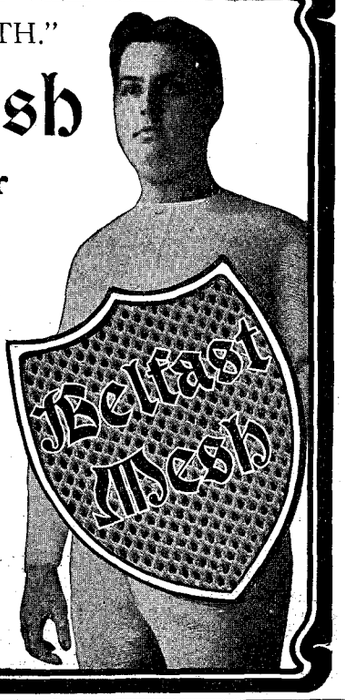

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825: "Twenty-three" Philadelphia; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill; W. K. Greely, Boston; L. H. D., St. Louis; D. H. Wiltsie, Jamestown, N. Y.; Dr. B. M. Cromwell, Eckhart Mines, Md.; T. O. B., Franklin, Mass.; C. H. Schneider, Magley, Ind.; the Rev. P. D. Thompson, East New Market, Md.; T. H. Malone, Nashville, Tenn.; F. Alsip, Ogden, Ill.; M. Almy, Chicago; T. W. Solge, August, Ga.

Comments (825): "Pretty, tho not very strong"—M. M; "Neat enough"—G. D.; "Difficult on account of number of 'tries'"—F. S. F.; "Contains a number of graceful, pure mates"—A. C. W.; "Excellent"—J. G. L.; "The pure mates are cleverly brought about"—F. G; "A model of excellence"—E. B. K.; "Notable for its skilful movements"—A K.; "Key too clear, not up to your class"—W. R. C.; "Neat, but simple"—S. M. M.; "Excellent in every detail"—D. H. W.

826: "The cleverness compensates the lack of variety"—M. W. H.; "Certainly clever"—M. M.; "This style of problem sharpens but does not enlarge the Chess-faculty"—F. S. F.; Of the trick-order"—A. C. W.; "Colossal"—J. G. L.; "A neat lightweight with good key and piquant play"—F. G.; "Pretty but slight"—W. T. St. A.; "Of the best quality"—C. N. F.; "Grand, solid, chaste and beautiful"—E. B. K.; "A high type"—A K.

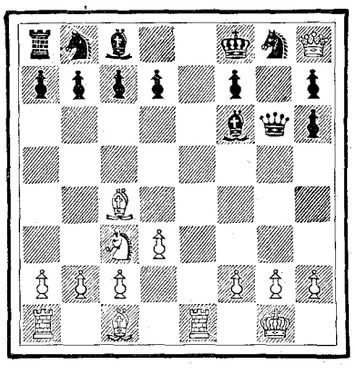
Twenty states represented by our solvers this week.

A number of solvers went astray on 825 by trying Q—R 6, answered by B x B. Kt x P is not mate, for K x P.

Very many solvers could not get 826, on account of not being able to provide against a stalemate, after White's second move. Others tried the R on B 3, 7 and 8, none of which will do, for in preventing K from going to K 4, after K x R, you stalemate.

Remarkable End-Game.

Mr. A. J. Hamilton, Portland, Ore., sent us the following ending, and asks the question, "I wonder if any of the Masters would have seen the fatal consequences of Black's last move, B—B 3, and refrained from making it."



Black has just played B—B 3, and it looks as if this wins White's Queen, when the fact is that White forces mate in seven moves.

From the Monte Carlo Tourney.

SPLENDID PLAY SPOILED BY ONE POOR MOVE.
Queen's Gambit Declined.

MARSHALL. *White.*	TEICHMANN. *Black.*	MARSHALL. *White.*	TEICHMANN. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	14 B—R 4	Kt x Kt
2 P—Q B 4	P—Q B 3 (a)	15 B x B	Q x B
3 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3	16 R x Kt	Q—Q 3
4 B—Kt 5	Q Kt—Q 2	17 Q R—K sq	Kt—B 3
5 Kt—B 3	P—K 3	18 R—R 4	B—K 3
6 P—K 3	B—Q 3 (b)	19 Kt—K 5	K R—K sq
7 B—Q 3	Q—K 2	20 R—K 3	Q R—Q sq
8 P x P	K P x P	21 R—Kt 3	B—Q 4
9 Q—B 2	Q—Q sq (c)	22 Q—Q 2 (e)	Kt—K 5
10 P—K 4	P x P	23 R x Kt (f)	B x R
11 Kt x P	B—K 2	24 Q—B 4	P—K B 4
12 Castles (K R)	P—K R 3	25 B—B 4 ch	K—R 2
13 K R—K sq (d)	Castles	26 Kt—B 7 (g)	Q x Q
		27 Resigns.	

Notes (abridged) from The Daily News, London.

(a) Teichmann has misapplied this move. If you play this move and nothing else, as Black did in this case, Black's game will always remain in a stodgy, undeveloped state.

(b) He should have played B—K 2, which is not only the best place for the Bishop, but also the best reply to White's B—K Kt 5. It will be noticed that after losing time with this B, he is obliged to play on his 11th move, B—K 2.

(c) He is afraid to Castle for fear of a strong King's side attack; but in making a retiring move, he gives White his chance, and this the latter seizes and exploits with remarkable ability.

(d) If 13.., P x B; 14 Kt—Q 6 ch, K—B sq; 15 Kt

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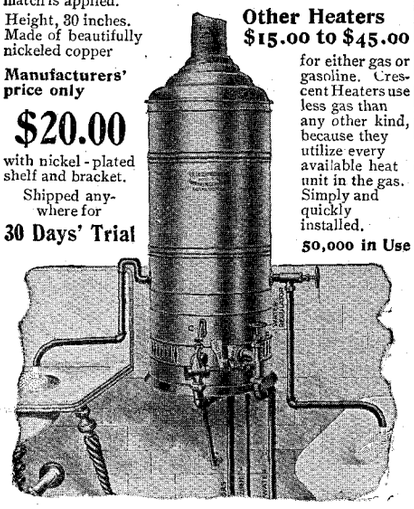

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x B P, K x Kt; 16 Kt x P ch, K—Kt sq; 17 B—B 4 ch, Kt—Q 4; 18 Q—Kt 6, R—R 3; 19 B x Kt ch, P x B; 20 Q—B 7 ch, K—R sq; 21 R x B, Q—B sq; 22 R—K 8, R—K B 3; 23 R x Q ch, Kt x R; 24 Q—R 5 ch, K—Kt sq, and White should win. It seems that Black's moves are more or less forced; the combination, if seen through by Mr. Marshall, is certainly one of the finest conceived over the board in tournament-play, and its originator ought to secure the fullest credit for giving such special evidence of the possession of combinative genius of the very highest order.

(e) The fortunes of the game are wrecked by this move. If White had played a simple move such as P—K R 3, or if he had played Q—B sq, there is no doubt he would have maintained his advantage.

(f) If 23 B x Kt, B x B; 24 R x B, R x Kt; 25 R x R, Q x R; then, again, if 23 B x Kt, B x B; 24 R x R P, Q x Kt would follow with advantage.

(g) A mistake which was, no doubt, committed under great time-pressure; but even without the mistake, White's chances were gone; for, in reply to either B—B 7 or R—Kt 6, Black could play Q x P.

From the International Cable-Match.

MARSHALL'S MASTERPIECE.

The most brilliant game of the recent Cable-match is probably Mr. Marshall's win from Mr. Atkins, one of the strongest players in England, and whom Dr. Lasker ranks with the greatest eight living Masters.

MARSHALL. *White.*	ATKINS. *Black.*	MARSHALL. *White.*	ATKINS. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	17 R—Q sq	Q—Kt 3
2 P—Q B 4	P—Q B 3 (a)	18 R—Q 2	B—Q 2
3 Q Kt—B 3	K Kt—B 3	19 Castles	Q R—B sq
4 P x P	P x P	20 R—Q B sq	B—Kt 4
5 B—B 4	Kt—B 3	21 Q—B 2	R—B 5
6 P—K 3	P—K 3	22 Q—Kt 3	Q—B 3
7 B-Q 3 (c)	B—K 2	23 R(Q2)-B 2	R—Q B sq
8 K Kt—B 3	Castles	24 Q—R 3	B—R 3
9 Kt—K 5	Kt x Kt	25 P-Kt 3 (f)	R—B 4 (g)
10 P x Kt	Kt—Q 2	26 Ktx Q P(h)	R x R
11 Q—B 2	P—K Kt 3(e)	27 R x R	Q x R
12 P-K R 4(d)	Kt—B 4	28 Kt x B ch	K—B 2
13 P—R 5	Kt x B ch	29 Q—Q 6	K x Kt (i)
14 Q x Kt	P-K Kt 4 (e)	30 B—K 5 ch	K—B 4
15 B—Kt 3	P—B 4	31 P—B 3 wins (k)	
16 PxP en pas	B x P		

Comments by Reichhelm in The North American, Philadelphia.

(a) A new serious try in the realm of analysis. It is not considered to be of par value

(c) B—Kt 5 ch is still valid on Kt—Kt 5, *e.g.*, 9 Kt—Kt 5, B—Kt 5 ch; 10 K—K 2, B—R 4, etc.

(d) Marshall's trademark. For further particulars inquire of Amos Burn and others who have been beaten through it in past tourneys. The idea is to open the King's Rook's file.

(e) To hinder, at all events, the open file scheme. Black, at some cost to his King's side, has changed the scene of combination to the Queen's wing.

(f) The first move of the grand finale.

(g) Suppose R x Kt; 26 R x R, B x R; 27 R x B, Q x R; 28 Q—K 7 and wins, for if Q—B 3 now P—R 6, etc. A very remarkable combination.

(h) Brilliancy to burn, so to speak. Marshall's grand combination must lead to a win.

(i) Atkins' "faux pas," that the English cry about. Of course, he could have lasted longer through Q—B 3, to which Marshall would have replied with Kt—K 4, and ultimately won.

(k) On which Black resigns. On P—Kt 5, P—K 4 ch, —Kt 4, KQ—K 7 ch, etc.

"Openings" at Monte Carlo Tourney.

The "openings" most used in the late Tourney are:

	Played	*White won*	*Drawn*	*Black won*	*Whites, per cent.*
Ruy Lopez.....	49	20	13	16	54.08
Queen's Gambit..	24	11	5	8	56.25
Sicilian.....	22	6	1	15	29.54
Petroff.....	11	2	6	3	45.45
French.....	12	5	5	2	62.50
Queen's Pawn....	9	3	3	3	50.00

REICHHELM calls attention to the fact that if only the seven leading players had completed in Monte Carlo Tourney, Pillsbury would have won. The score would have been Pillsbury, 8½ to 3½; Maroczy, 7 to 5; Schlechter, 6½ to 5½; Tarrasch, 6½ to 5½; Teichmann, 5½ to 6½; Marco, 4½ to 7½; Wolf, 3½ to 8½. "In other words, Tarrasch and Maroczy made their big scores chiefly against the minor players."

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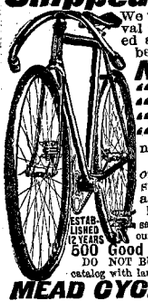

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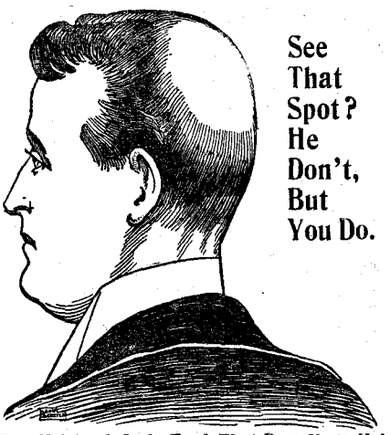

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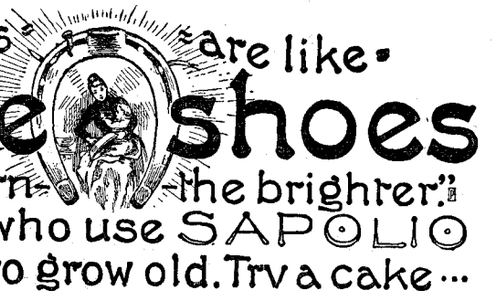

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